The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,033—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1893.

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The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Tank Companies. Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893.
SIAM	3050	560	H. T. Weighell	Friday. 18th Aug.
HYDASPES	3966	450	E. Gordon	29th "
ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
ORIENTAL	5048	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	Saturday. 23rd Sept.
ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	29th "
PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
SIAM	3050	560	H. T. Weighell	14th "
PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Ballard Pier before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

23rd Aug.	6th Sept.	20th Sept.
4th Oct.	18th Oct.	1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,195	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ISKELA	F. Kossovich	4,233	350	9th September,
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste to St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnigg	4,550	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
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Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 1, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE,
22nd Aug., 20th September and 18th Oct.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th August.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO,
Agent
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 25th, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	20th August.
ESPANIA	S. Abrey	3,980	16th Sept.
CUBLA	T. Knox	3,454	2nd October.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

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Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 9, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied to any part of the World to India.
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Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,460 tons, on the 20th August, at 11 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahren, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2 078 tons, on the 17th August, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th August, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
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WANTED, a Qualified NURSE, for the Lady Dufferin Women's Hospital, at Shikarpur-Sind. Salary Rs. (50) fifty per Mensem and Free furnished Quarters.
Apply, with Testimonials, to the Undersigned.

R. AILES,
Collector of Shikarpur.
Collector's Office, Sukkur, August 1893.

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GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
PLANTS AT POONA,
On the 17TH, 18TH, 19TH, and 21ST AUGUST, 1893,
At 8 A. M., Each Day
(Sunday excepted).

THE attention of the Florist is invited to the Sale of the Valuable and Finest Garden in Poona, the property of the late K. M. HERAMANECK, Esq., comprising a large and splendid Collection of well-grown Standard Roses, Foliage, and Ornamental Plants, also Choice and rare varieties of Ferns, Palms, Orchids, Geraniums, Colens and numerous other rare Plants.
The Garden is well known to need any further particulars.
ORDER OF THE SALE:—
1st Day, THURSDAY.—Roses.
2nd Day, FRIDAY.—Crotons and Ornamental Plants.
3rd Day, SATURDAY.—Formery.
4th Day, MONDAY.—Geraniums and Foliage Plants.

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Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonised Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	503
VI.	Ebonised Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

		Cash.	Credit.
BRANDIES	TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID, Matured for Medicinal use, FIVE YEARS old	71 8	80 4
BRANDIES	TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, THE CELEBRATED "HEART LABELLED," Unequalled for its fine flavour and delicate aroma	44 0	49 0
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BRANDIES	TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, A good PEG BRANDY	35 4	40 0

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REGULATION SWORDS, ETC.

CAHOR V. P. P.

	Rs.
GENERAL'S	80
ROYAL ARTILLERY, with Plated Hilt and Scabbard	45
ROYAL ENGINEER'S, ditto	55
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PRESENTATION	Rs. 95 to 200

Sword Knots, Undress and Full Dress, Sword Bags, and Military Accoutrements of all kinds always in Stock.

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CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

IMPORTANT

TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,

AS PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Ld., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF

WANT OF NERVE POWER

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OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve powr, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
This pill produces no *irritation* of the gastro intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

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This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for Impotence. No. 33 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
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The first and fastest Cycles of the Age.

"THE ROVER"
Has set the fashion to the World.

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The PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ld., and Messrs. J. K. STARLEY & Co., Ld., stand FIRST among the GREAT ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS and are the *only* Manufacturers who build Machines specially designed for use in India and fitted with TYRES made of RUBBER SPECIALLY PREPARED TO WITHSTAND THE EXIGENCIES OF THE CLIMATE.

The present improvement in Exchange has enabled us to quote the following low Cash prices, and for the convenience of approved Constituents who do not wish to buy for Cash, we have decided to offer any of our Machines on the following EASY TERMS OF PURCHASE, viz.:—

One substantial payment on Delivery, and the Balance in small equal monthly payments extending over one year, as per examples given below:—

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

	CASH Prices. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. First payment. Rs.	12 Monthly payments of Rs.
The "HOLBEIN No. 1 Safety,"—The "Champion Road Racer," specially light, improved Cushion Tyres	320	150	16
The "PREMIER MODEL F 2"—Safety, Strong, Diamond Frame Roadster, up to any weight	250	100	14
The "PREMIER No 3" TRICYCLE—Extra High Class, every improvement For Lady or Gentleman	420	200	21
The "PREMIER No. 2" TRICYCLE—Similar model to No. 3. Extra strong, for hard work and rough roads	350	175	16

Each Machine fitted with our SPECIAL quality Cushion Tyres.

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The "POPULAR ROVER."—A new model Safety, Extra Light with improved steering head, and 1893 Dunlop Pneumatic Tyres	350	175	16
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BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in	boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

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McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

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OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 2 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500 should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4 (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE." the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials!

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Travel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
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ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
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SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "PERSIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our CONGRESS INWARDS, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damages must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned declines all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Godowns of Wrenches. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise same will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to Survey Damages

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 11th August, 1893.

WANTED, a MILL MANAGER, for the Kolapur Spinning Co., Ltd. Salary Rs. 300 to 400 according to qualifications and Free Quarters.

Apply with copies of Testimonials or references to the Undersigned.

V. M. VEERAPATTI MAHOMED
CANI AND BROS.,
Secretaries.

NOTICE.

WANTED a BANDMASTER, for a Brass Band at Poona. The Regiment will remain in Station Poona for at least two years. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and stating salary required to BANDMASTER, 11th Bombay L. I., Satara, Deccan.

H. C. B. DANN, Lieut.,
Band President, 10th Bombay L. I.

Satara, 7th August, 1893.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Hanshaw's Buildings, Marine Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 22nd August, 1893, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1893.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 22nd August 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, August 14th, 1893.

CHUBB'S

JAPANNED TIN WRITING, DESPATCH, CASH, AND DEED

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EACH FITTED WITH CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCK AND TWO KEYS.

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37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE GOVERNMENT FARM AT BHADGAON, KHANDESH, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

ON 1ST TO 4TH SEPTEMBER.
FOR DETAILS
SEE MARATHI ADVERTISEMENT
in "Kesari," of Poona.

A. CUMINE,
Acting Collector, Khandesh.

Khandesh, Collector's Office, Dhulia, 12th August, 1893.

SPECIALITIES

OF

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

(*By Direct Importation.*)

			Rs.	a.
Reg Reina, per box of		25...	7	8
*Corea	,,	25...	5	0
Trabucos	,,	25...	3	4
Caliope	,,	50...	6	0
Semiramis	,,	100...	11	0
Damas	,,	50...	8	0
Romeo y Julietta	,,	50...	5	0
Hidalgas	,,	100...	10	0
Zenobias (Spotted Cabanas)	,,	100...	9	0
Carolina	,,	100...	8	0
Delice, per packets of		20...	1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

I take Especial Care in selecting the very finest Quality, so as to combine in my abovenamed Cigars a regularity of Smoking with the most delicate and delicious Flavours.

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
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Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 18th

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

THE SALE of the materials of the house situated at the junction of the second Bhuleswar and Bhuleshwar Roads advertised to be sold THIS DAY by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay has been POSTPONED until further notice.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 15, 1893.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be Held at the Club House on FRIDAY, the 25th August, 1893, at 5 P.M.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OIL FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

THE MANAGER of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office, by Noon, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 30th October next, for the SUPPLY for a period of 6 months (or more if needed) of 15,000 GALLONS or there-bouts of PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OIL, suitable for use in locomotives. This Oil will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of the Railway at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, at the rate of about 2,500 Gallons per month from the 1st January, 1894.

Tenders must state the price of the offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency; its firing temperature, and its weight per gallon. Each tender must be accompanied by a Sample of not less than one Imperial gallon and must state where and by what manufacturers the Oil has been produced.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right of dividing an order for the Oil required equally between Two tenderers.

By Order,

C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Burma State Railway.

Date 1 Insein, 28th July, 1893.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that under recent orders from Government the old Rangmahal Buildings at Satara, including the site, and the ruins, basements and Masonry, and all Trees standing thereon, with the reservation only of the Flooring of water at the back, and of the right of way thereto will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held in the Rangmahal Grounds, on TUESDAY, the 22th day of August, 1893, commencing at 12 o'clock noon. The sale will include certain lots of old Timber lying in the building, some of which are ornamental work, also certain stone pedestals, and all loose stones lying on the site. The final bid will have to be approved by Government before the sale can be considered complete, and the final bidder must deposit 5 per cent. of the purchase money at once, as earnest money to be forfeited if he fails to fulfil the purchase on his bid being approved by Government.

2. The Building and the site may be Inspected at any time by intending purchasers on intimation being given the previous day to the Sub-Divisional Officer, in charge Satara Central Sub-Division, at the Office of the Executive Engineer.

3. For terms and conditions of sale, and any other information that may be desired, apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Satara District, or to the above Sub-Divisional Officer, on any day during the office hours, at the Executive Engineer's Office.

By Order of the Executive Engineer, Satara District,

C. SHRINIVASACHAR,
Assistant Engineer, Satara Central Sub-Division.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF STORES OF LOCAL MANUFACTURE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief at Waltair up to Noon of the 15th September, 1893, for the SUPPLY of STORES of LOCAL MANUFACTURE, from 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.

II. The Stores, which consist of Oils, Rope, Tallow, Hardware, Tinware, Cloth of descriptions, Leather Goods, etc., etc., will require to be delivered as required at the Store Godowns, at Vizagapatam or Waltair, and rates tendered should be free of all charges for such delivery.

III. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief will consider only such Tenders as are submitted in the recognised form, printed copies of which are obtainable from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2, and where further information can be obtained.

IV. Each tender should be accompanied by the amount of earnest money prescribed on the reverse of tender form, without which it will not be considered.

V. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of a Tender, nor to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. T. GWYTHER,
Chief Storekeeper, East Coast Railway.

Waltair, 17th July, 1893.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 514 of 1892.

SOONDERDAS DHARAMSEY PITAMBER LALJEE, VUSSONJEE VERJEE and HUNSRAJ NENSEY, all of Bombay, Hindoos, carrying on business in partnership as Merchants and Charterers at Bombay in the name, style and firm of SOONDERDAS DHURUMSEY and COMPANY .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

BAI JUMNABAI of Bombay, Hindoo, widow and Executrix of the late TRICUM NATHOO, deceased, residing at Vad Gadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ... .Defendant.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above Suit on the 31st day of January, 1893, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 93-15-0 for taxed costs of the day and whereas by a decree, dated the 7th day of February, 1893, it was ordered that the Defendant as Executrix as aforesaid should pay to the Plaintiffs out of the Estate of the Testator the sum of Rs. 3,43-9-0 for debt and interest and the sum of Rs. 462-8-0 for costs which said debt, interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 3,943-0-0 and further simple interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 11th day of May, 1893, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Defendant as Executrix in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Bangunga Road, on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue new No. 16834, and new survey No. B-7261, and containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Khimjee Girdhur, on or towards the west by the property of the late Jagonnath Sunker Sett, on or towards the north by the Public Road, and on or towards the south by vacant land together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under board No. 2005, Street No. 19, and which were formerly in the occupation of Ganesh Brahmin and are now in the occupation of Bai Jumnabai, widow and Executrix of Tricum Nathoo, deceased.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and Notified that on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1893, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for Sale by Public Auction in the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant as Executrix in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order and decree and costs of execution and of this writ.

Intimation is given that the Court does not Warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant as Executrix to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant as Executrix have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 11th day of July, 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. BROWN and MOIR,
Attornies for Plaintiffs.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs 1,50,000.

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"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH." "A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED. UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD. WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,

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A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

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In 1892..... Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date ..... Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 .....£742,553
,, 1880 .....£333,078
,, 1885 .....£966,107
,, 1891 .....£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

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REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 .....£4,573,229 | 1891 .....£7,894,357
1886 .....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

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		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
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The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
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UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

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The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED at MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PROVIDENTIAL FUND—6 p.a. compounded half yearly.
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CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 p.a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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BOMBAY.

POLO.—There will be a practice game to-day, at 5.15 p.m.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will not be any game to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mahanady entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Siam yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Swordsman and Hydaspes entered the dock on Sunday and the s. s. Persia yesterday; and the s. s. Niagara left it yesterday.

THE HIGH COURT.—Yesterday, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, Mr. Apte applied that the court be closed on account of the riots. Mr. Apte said most of the Hindu pleaders resided at Girgaum, and that only a few had come to court. The Chief Justice ordered the closing of the Appellate Side of the court yesterday and to-day. Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Starling sat all day in the two courts on the Original Side yesterday.

ROYAL ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTION OF FINE ARTS.—Mr. McLauchlan Slater, the honorary secretary for India of the above Association, informs us that in the distribution of prize works of art, in connection with the drawing which took place at Edinburgh, on the 27th July last, two of the principal prizes have come to Bombay—131 "An Autumn Afternoon," by J. Lochhead, £25, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Bombay. 133—"Dryburgh Abbey," by Sir George Reid, President, Royal Society of Arts, £22 10s., Mr. Gordhandas Khattaw, merchant, Bombay.

THE HIMALAYA BANK PROSECUTIONS.

THE inquiry before the District Magistrate into the charges brought against the officials of the Himalaya Bank was resumed on Friday. Mrs. Sells, recalled, proved statements made by the Public Prosecutor in his opening speech regarding hundis given to the Bank by the defendants Munton, Wilson, and Greenway, amounting to Rs. 14,500, thus swelling the cash balance on the 30th June, 1890. By Greenway's order these hundis were treated as cash, under the head of "coin" and shown under the head "cash and drafts" in the balance-sheet. Of these hundis only Rs. 2,500 were negotiated on the 22nd August. Next May hundis for Rs. 5,200 were returned to Wilson and Greenway. The cash and drafts in the balance-sheet for the second half of 1890 were swelled by the amount of six drafts drawn by Mr. Lionel Hearsey on the Himalaya Bank, aggregating Rs. 30,000. Witness took these drafts to Oudh for Mr. Hearsey's signature, and when signed, to the Delhi and London Bank, Lucknow, for discount, but that Bank refused them. They were usance drafts at one to six months' sight. They were never cashed. Moss, knowing of the failure to cash them, ordered the whole amount to be debited to cash, and the Rs. 30,000 were consequently included in "cash and drafts" in the balance sheet at the 30th December 1890. Sells said to Moss "Can this be done" and Moss said the drafts would be paid eventually, and therefore it could. The amount was put to "suspense account." Witness took the drafts back to Mr. Hearsey in Oudh after the 13th January. They never were cashed. Greenway went on leave early in January 1891, and returned about the 3rd March. Some time afterwards he asked witness how the amount of the cash balance had been arrived at. Witness said by the inclusion of Mr. Hearsey's drafts. The further examination of Mr. Shells was postponed, and his cross-examination was reserved.

The next witness, Mr. King, public accountant, of Meugens, King and Simson, Calcutta, had examined the balance-sheets for 1890 with special attention to the items on the assets side, loans, &c., cash and treasury drafts, and divisible balance. He also examined the profit and loss accounts, especially the items of interest and commission, and divisible balance. He had also gone through the accounts in the ledgers of thirty debtors; 58 accounts in all. He made notes during his examination of the accounts. Refreshing his memory by notes he stated that at the 30th June 1890 out of the item loans, &c., Rs. 9,06,000 odd were bad and unrealisable, after giving credit for the value of securities. These accounts were all in the list prepared by the directors for Mr. Moss's explanation. The interest on these bad accounts, taken to profit at the 30th June 1890, was Rs. 54,000 odd. Similarly at the 31st December 1890 the bad debts included in the assets were Rs. 9,90,000 odd, and the interest on these taken to profit was Rs. 30,225. The total amount of the reserve fund, doubtful debt liquidation account, unrealised interest account, and shareholders' capital, at the end of December, was Rs. 4,57,000, nearly all of which resources were entirely swamped. As a fact, no profits were made in 1890. Mr. King then began to take the Court through the 58 accounts of the 30 debtors, to prove his general statements.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

361-92—Chalk, Ward S Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval vs Motichand Harachand—T A Bland.
18-93—K D Shroff—Goculdas Khoosalchand and another vs Akhechund Rambux and another.
277-93—Wadia and G—Hurivallabdas Balgovandas vs Kharwa Dewjee Bhoja and others—Mansuklal D and J and D and F.
213-93—M H Khan—Bechar Dongersey vs Jadhowjee Pragjee and others—Wilkin.
238-93—Thakurdas D and C—Mahomedbhoy Bhaloo and another vs Peera Dewjee.
290-93—M H Khan—Kanabai Saheb Raje Shirkar vs Dhunbai Ardeshir—H and D.
306-93—Roughton and B—Hakim Deovasa Shamlal vs Gunputrao Morojee Joyker—Daphtary and F.
297-93—Mathubhai and J—Gaharam Haricharan and others vs Krishnavallah Vadhappa Patna and others.
333-93—T A Bland—Naroomal Tullukchand and others vs Poroshaw Dhunjeebhai.
340-93—Janardhan and A—Moonshi Shaik Ahmed Alias Shaikjee Shaik Bahadoor vs Moonshi Shaik Ahmed Shaik Imam.

Postponed Long Causes.

178-92—Ardesir H and D—N C Macleod vs Nassanbai—M H Khan.
334-92—Tuakurdas D and C—Kikabhoy Abloo'ally vs Dayamboo and others—Payne, G and S.
498-92—Payne G and S—Ruttonsey Curramsey and another vs Bai Gungabai and others—Little, S, N and R.
4-92—Little S, N and B—Pershotum Khirpall vs Govinjee Khepall and others—Tyabjee D and C.
94-93—Brown and M—Dewjee Vussonjee vs Narondas Toolsidas and others—Payne G and S and T D C.
433-92—Mansukhal D and G—Jhourbai vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne, G and S.
194-93—Little, S, N and B—Lilladhar Canjee vs Damodhar Soonderjee and others—Crawford, B and Co.
638-91—Tarajee D and C—Moharumboo and others vs Adumally Fazulabhai and others—J C Cama.
112-93—Daphtary and F (for pauper)—Sadeshive Govind Seth vs Atmaram Govind Seth—Dikshit and H.
696-91—Daphtary and F (for pauper)—Ramdayal Anaudiram vs Davidin Madarilal and others—In person and J C Cama.
671-92—Little, S, N and B—Sorabjee Cowasjee Laha vs Bomonjee Cursetjee Panthakoy—Edgelow and G.
237-93—Bicknell M and M—Ranjibhai Manockjee vs Antoba Yeswanjee—Postonjee R and K.
105-92—Thakurdas D and C—Assur Virjee vs Khuthao Natha and others—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Proponed Long Causes.

236-92—Chalk W and S—Anundrao Vithal Varadi vs Boodra Mala and others—Janardhan and A; and Payne, G and S—Part heard.
614-92—Tyabji and D—Shavuksha Dhunjibhoy vs Harry Arbuthnot Acworth—Crawford, B, B and B.
621-92—Nanu and H—Hormusjee Manockjee Dalachanji vs Keshav Purshotum and another—Khunderao M.
427-92—Tyabjee and D—Runchordas Nathubhai and others vs Runchordas Tribhowandas and others—Shamrao P and K J Mantry.
190-93—Edgelow and G—Tribhowandas Ruttonjee Mody and another vs Gungadas Tribhowandas and another—Bhaishunker and K.
209-93—Edgelow and G—Merwanjee Hormusjee Dubash vs Awabai and others—Thakurdas D and C, P G and S.
432-92—Payne G and S—Tejbai vs Jamnabai and another—Bhaishunker and K.

THE *Gazette* of July 25 contained a notification that the Queen had conferred on Vice-Admiral Jose de Carrenzay de Echevarria, Captain-General of Ferrol, a K.C.M.G., and on Captain Wilhelm Rudolf Edlind a C.M.G., in recognition of their services in connection with the salving of the Howe.

IT would be interesting, writes another correspondent of the same paper) to know if people in other parts of England are suffering to the same extent as we are from one of the plagues of Egypt. Here in Shropshire, where I am living, toads and frogs of a small size have abounded lately. They come, as in the Biblical narrative, even up into our houses; and although they have not as yet invaded our ovens and our kneading-troughs, yet over two dozen were found in my front hall this afternoon, besides several odd ones in the dining-room! Out of doors they swarm, and it is impossible to avoid treading on them as you walk along. Probably the tropical weather we had in spring is responsible for their being hatched out in such appalling numbers. But where is the Moses who will rid us of the pest?

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c., for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address: HUBART CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ON the 17th inst. a public meeting took place in the Astor Hall, Shanghai, called at the instance of the Municipal Council to express the feelings of the community in connection with the murder of the two Swedish Missionaries at Sungpu on the 1st instant, and to decide upon what further steps should be taken under the circumstances. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That this meeting records its sense of horror and detestation of the barbarous murder of Messrs. Wickholm and Johanson at Sungpu, with the attendant circumstances, and of the gravity of the occurrence, as a menace to foreigners generally in China; and calls upon Foreign Representatives to take measures to ensure the guilty parties being punished, as well as to take steps to prevent the recurrence of a similar outrage."

THE *Overland China Mail* says:—The Directors of the Agra Bank, Limited, have determined upon the Bank withdrawing from business in Shanghai.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Cos'., approximate earnings for the week ended 29th July, were, Rs. 8,390-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 11,697-0-0. Decrease, Rs. 3,307-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ended 29th July, 1893, Rs. 164-8-2. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 229-5-7. Decrease, Rs. 64-13-5. Receipts from 1st to 29th July, 1893, Rs. 46,451-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 46,155-0-0. Increase, Rs. 296-0-0.

THE 23rd Pioneers, who will cross the Babusar Pass as soon as possible, will halt at Chilas to complete the defensive position there. Supplies will be sent up by the new route immediately the bridges broken by the recent floods have been repaired. If it is found necessary a wing of another Pioneer Regiment may be employed in Kagan. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has offered to complete the southern portion of the road by Public Works agency, the Government of India bearing the cost. Companies 4 and 6 of the Bengal Sappers marched from Kohala to join the 23rd Pioneers yesterday.

IT is sorry news writes the *Pioneer* that tells us that the fashion of Hindu-Mahomedan rioting has spread even to the most enlightened and tolerant spot in the Ind an Empire—the City of Bombay. It appears, however, that the accounts of the recent fatal brawling in Kathiawar had inflamed the feelings of both communities in the western capital. The Hindus began to hold public demonstrations on the text of the quarrel in Junagadh, the Mahomedans followed suit, and the result was the rival mobs of partisans having been worked up to the proper pitch of excitement came into collision on Friday afternoon and were with difficulty separated after serious outrages had been committed, by the military and police at nightfall. Several persons are said to have been killed, and more than fifty injured, not to speak of serious casualties in the ranks of the police. That these things can happen in the city which has been the sole exemplar to the rest of India of the civic spirit, and which has latterly been identified with the name of Naoroji, is a circumstance which plainly calls aloud for the firm hand and impartial spirit of the Native Civilian.

WE regret writes the *Overland Mail* that no earlier information had reached us of the death of Mr. S. J. Harrison, late cantonment magistrate of Dessa, in the Bombay Presidency, who died suddenly in London on May 10 last. Mr. Harrison was vice-chairman of the London Committee of the European Civil Services (Uncovenanted) Association and rendered valuable assistance to the cause in general, by his indefatigable efforts to obtain letters and documents to substantiate and validate the claims of the Services in their struggle with the India Office, many of which proved of great value and assistance to the counsel who prepared the case that was brought before the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1890. By Mr. Harrison's death all branches of the Service have sustained a great loss, and the London Committee, to show their appreciation of the invaluable aid he had rendered, passed the following resolution at their meeting on June 27: "That this Committee deeply regret the loss they and the Services have sustained in the death of Mr. S. J. Harrison, late vice-chairman of this Committee, and beg to offer their respectful condolence to Mr. Harrison's family." In 1869 Mr. Harrison held the post of senior cotton inspector at Bombay and was regarded as an authority in the department. His knowledge of the languages spoken in the Western Presidency was extensive. He could converse freely in them and write in their characters. He returned to this country about six years ago and generally enjoyed excellent health. His capacity for work was recognised by all his colleagues on the Uncovenanted Services Committee in London. Coming up to London to attend the opening of the Imperial Institute, on the morning of the ceremony, he suddenly fell forward at breakfast, and expired. The cause of death was an affection of the heart.

IT has been decided that the 5th Dragoon Guards go out in the Serapis, leaving Portsmouth on Sept. 7 and due at Bombay on Oct. 2. The 1st Bn. Dorsetshire Regt. embarks at Alexandria on Sept. 28 in the Malabar, and will reach Bombay on Oct. 11. The I Battery R.H.A., and the 29th, 40th, and 45th Field Batteries R.A. go out in the Crocodile, sailing from Portsmouth on Sept. 22, and due at Bombay on Oct. 18. The 1st Bn. Somersetshire L.I. leaves Gibraltar on Dec. 20 in the Euphrates, and should reach Bombay Jan. 9, 1894.

THE following have been issued with reference to India: (i.) Minutes of evidence taken before the Committee appointed to inquire into the Indian Currency, together with an Analysis of the evidence and Appendices. 338 pages. Price 2s. 10d. [C. 7060 II.] (ii.) East India: Accounts and Estimates for 1893-94. Explanatory Memorandum by the Under-Secretary of State for India. 52 pages. Price 5½d. [C. 7072] (iii.) India (Home Charges) Return to an Address of the House of Lords, dated May 18, 1893, for Copy of a Letter from the Secretary of State to the Governor-General in Council (Financial) No. 152, of Aug. 18, 1892. 34 pages. Price 3½d. (137.)

IN the House of Commons on the 27th ult. Sir S. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India on what grounds the regulation that one half of the commands in India should go to the Indian Army were habitually disregarded; whether the old Indian Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer officers, who were for the purposes of the regulation treated as Indian Army officers, were so nominally only, and in reality were classed as in Imperial service, and whether all home commands were open to them, whereas none were open to the Indian Army; and if the Government of India could arrange with the military authorities that the regulation should be carried into effect by dividing the higher Indian appointments equally between the officers of British and Indian Armies in India.—Mr. G. Russell replied: If the question relates to the commands in chief in India, there is no regulation which requires that one half shall go to the Indian Army. If to district commands, the answer is that they are equally distributed between the two services. Officers of the old Indian Artillery and Engineers have always been considered as officers of the Indian Army for the purpose of selection for district commands, and have been selected accordingly. They have also occasionally held home commands, but it is not correct to say that all home commands are open to them. The Secretary of State does not propose to take any action.

ACCORDING to the *Daily Graphic*, there is now living at Basingstoke an old soldier who kept guard of Napoleon I. at St. Helena. His name is James Smith, and he is now in his 102nd year, and he is still in full possession of all his mental faculties. He was discharged from the army as unfit for further service more than seventy years ago, and for twenty-one years he acted as a rural postman after working on the turnpike roads for a period of twenty-six years. He is now existing on a compassionate allowance from the Post Office of 3s. 6d. a week, as he is not entitled to a pension, having passed the limit of age when he was appointed. A fund is being raised for him, and the Postmaster at Basingstoke will be glad to receive subscriptions.

CHINA AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE following correspondent has been sent to us for publication:—

China Association, Shanghai, 14th July 1893.

Sir,—The Committee of the Shanghai Branch of the China Association, having perused a letter dated July 3rd, 1893, addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy, signed by Messrs. David Sassoon Sons and Co, and by other Firms and Banks in Hongkong, desire to express their concurrence in, and accord their support to, the principles embodied in the views expressed by the signatories as to the effect of the close of the Indian Mints upon trade between India and China.

On the 10th of February last the Shanghai Branch addressed the China Association in London in anticipation of the possible adoption by India of a gold standard and the close of the mints to further rupee coinage: copies of this letter were presented by the Association in London to her Majesty's Treasury; and on the 6th May the Lord Commissioners stated they would cause the letters of the Association and of the Shanghai Branch to be communicated to the Committee on Indian Currency under the presidency of Lord Herschell.

I am now instructed by the Committee of the Shanghai Branch of the China Association to forward to you copies of the letter addressed to the Committee in London dated February 10th, and of the letter addressed by the Association in London to her Majesty's Treasury, dated April 6th, 1893; from which you may observe that the anticipations set out in the letter of February 10th have been fully realised by the course of events following upon the close of the Mints in India.

Claiming, as the China Association does, to be the advocate, and so far as it is competent, the protector of British mercantile interests in the Far East, it is the duty of the Association to invite, with respect, the attention of the Government of India to the disastrous consequences, already manifest, arising from the close of the Mints: and to record its protest against action which must be attended by results of the gravest character to the export trade of the Indian Empire; and particularly to British merchants resident in silver-using countries engaged in that trade. In conclusion, it is not unreasonable to declare that the trade between India and the farther East has been created, raised to its present level, and endowed with rich promise for the future by British enterprise and capital, aided by the stability of silver which formed the standard medium of exchange until the close of the Mints dissolved the tie uniting the commerce of India with the growing markets of China and other silver-using nations.

In view of the importance of the subject to the mercantile interest, I purpose forwarding copies of this communication and its enclosures by the mail of one week later to the Chambers of Commerce, the Millowners' Associations, and the Press of India.—I have &c.

JOHN MACGREGOR, Chairman.

James Fairbairn Findlay, Secretary. Finance and Commerce, to his Excellency, the Viceroy of India.

The China Association in Shanghai, Feb. 10th, 1893.

Sir,—A general meeting of the members of the China Association in Shanghai was held on the 23rd of January; and among other subjects for consideration was the probable effect upon foreign trade in the Far East of the adoption by India of a gold standard, and the close of the Indian Mints to further rupee coinage. In the result, the newly-elected Committee was deputed to frame a resolution to be forwarded to you, with a short statement of the principal grounds upon which the resolution is based. The Committee, realising the urgency of the matter, have given to it the consideration the limited time at their disposal permitted; and have agreed upon the following resolution:—

"That the Local Committee of the China Association in Shanghai request the China Association in London to watch all proposed legislation in connection with gold and silver, especially measures exclusively relating to India for the establishment of a gold standard there, and the close of the Mints; action which, in the opinion of the Local Committee, must be highly prejudicial to commerce in the Far East."

In support of this resolution the Local Committee beg to lay before the Association the reasons on which they rely.

I.—China, Japan, and generally all countries east of British India, are silver monometallic; silver retaining its value as a standard for all commodities except those imported from gold monometallic nations.

II.—With the opening of China to foreign commerce British subjects acquired interests which appeal for protection to the Imperial Government equally with the interests of their fellow subjects resident in the Indian Empire. The settlement of British subjects in Treaty Ports and Crown Colonies has necessitated large expenditure in land and buildings and the establishment of indispensable adjuncts of trade in the form of Banks, Insurance, Shipping, Dock, Wharf, Warehouse, Land, Building and Industrial Companies of various kinds employing a vast amount of capital, all of which is imperilled by the threatened demonetization of silver in India, which will virtually be the outcome of exclusive currency legislation for that Empire; legislation which must inevitably injure that portion of British enterprise and commerce, founded and fostered under the treaties of trade and commerce made by Her Britannic Majesty's Government with the nations of the Far East, which is dependent upon silver as currency.

III.—Watever may be the eventual results, it is certain that trade, which has taken years to build up, must be seriously disturbed without compensatig advantages; whereas if the ratio of the currencies in use in India be established by general international consent, instead of being confined to India, trade between China and India will not be disturbed; the quantity of silver will be always the same, while exchange will be governed by the usual conditions.

IV.—The appreciation of gold in Great Britain has tended surely and steadily to divert the supply of certain cotton manufactures for Chinese consumption from Great Britain to British India; the variations in exchange between the latter country and China, both silver using countries being confined within a known range.

V.—The preceding paragraphs point more espacially to the injury which the isolated action referred to will entail upon British interests in China: other results, affecting identical interests in India and China, must follow.

VI.—An illustration of the growth of Chinese consumption of an article which now forms an important and valuable export from British India, the manufacture of which has simulated the production of cotton, and led to the establishment of industries there in which considerable capital has been invested, is afforded by cotton yarn. This trade has developed within the last ten years on a silver basis, the currency common to producer and consumer alike; and if this common currency be disturbed this important trade will, for reasons shown in paragraph X, be lost to India, probably without benefit to Great Britain.

VII.—The statistics following are taken from the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Returns, the separation of Indian and English imported yarn not being shown prior to 1889.

Total Imports, 1882 to 1893:—

	Piculs.	Value.
1882	184,939 Taels	4,505,000
1883	228,000	5,212,000
1884	211,457	5,384,000
1885	337,830	7,871,000
1886	334,982	7,864,000
1887	593,687	12,547,000
1888	633,483	13,427,000
From Great Britain—		
1889	50,144	1,077,000
1890	88,3 9	1,797,000
1891	73,038	1,507,000
From India—		
1889	628,413	11,984,000
1890	993,145	17,507,000
1891	1,139,083	19,377,300

These statistic show that the import of Indian yarn alone in 1891 exceeded the total import of all cotton yarn in 1892 by 515 per cent in quantity and 331 per cent in value.

The value of the 67,000 tons weight of yarn imported from India into China in 1891, at the low rate of exchange of 220 rupees per 100 dollars, is 653 lakhs of rupees; and there are indications of further increase year by year.

Japan is also a large consumer of Indian made yarn.

VIII.—Although the consequence of closing the Indian Mints and establishment of a gold standard may be to raise in India the sterling equivalent of a rupee to 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., or 1s. 10½d. the purchasing power of the rupee within the Indian territory will not be increasedas a symbol of native value its quality will be unchanged.

IX.—While the rupee will remain as a coin in India with the same purchasing power as before, beyond India it will have an artificial value ranging from 20 to 50 per cent, to be made good in exchange. The effect will be the same as if an export duty of 20 to 50 per cent, were levied on yarn, to be borne by the producer.

Example.—The Indian spinner can now sell 10,000 dollars worth of yarn for 22,000 rupees; and the Chinese consumer is prepared to pay 10,000 dollars, plus charges, because he cannot manufac ure for himself on equal terms. If the exchange value of the rupee be artificially raised to 1s. 6d., and the spinner still receives 22,000 rupees, as before, the Chinese consumer must provide 12,000 dollars, plus charges, to meet the fall in exchange between China and India. This difference of 20 per cent. enables him to supply his own wants by home manufacture; and if the Indian producer cannot compensate for the difference in exchange in the price of his yarn he must forego the sale to China.

X.—China is already a large producer of cotton, the cultivation of which can be considerably extended should the demand increase. A gold standard in India will most probably operate to close the China market to India made yarn, by simulating production of the raw material and the establishment of manufactories in China for the supply of domestic requirements.

XI.—The creation of a gold standard for the silver rupee currency is equivalent to the establishment by the Imperial Government of a bimetallic ratio within the boundaries of the Indian Empire; while beyond, consequent upon the unwillingness of the Imperial Government to accept internatio al bimetallism, the rupee is merely silver bullion. This seems to be an admission by the Imperial Government, but confined to India only, of the bimetallic principal.

XII.—It is to be noted that the Indian producer asks and receives no more for his yarn than 22,000 silver rupees,—that is 7,562½ ounces of silver; and that can be made the cost to consumer equally by international extension of the bimetallic principle involved in creating a gold standard for a nation having its currency in silver.

XIII.—From the foregoing paragraphs it has, the Local Committee believe, been made abundantly clear that the trade between India and China will be greatly disturbed in the event of a gold standard being adopted in India, solely on account of the relative effect such a radical change on the currency would have on exchange between the two places. It is equally certain that all other places further east than India would suffer in like manner in any exchange transactions between such places and India: while the effect generally on the value of silver and on the exchange between China and countries with a gold standard, in event of silver being practically demonetized in India, is too apparent to require any further remark in this letter: whilst under existing circumstances the advantages, if any, would probably be entirely to the Chinese as against Europeans or European capital invested in China.

XIV.—Generally, the Local Committee believe that any exclusive action in relation to Indian finace such as that supposed to be in contemplation, must affect most injuriously the trade which has been built up in China, more especially in connection with Great Britain. Already the disturbance which has resulted from want of combined action, and as a consequence of spasmodic speculation, in connection with the precious metals, has seriously discredited China trade. The tendency of late has been to withdraw funds from the Far East, on account of the depreciation in the relative value of the local currency. Business is consequently hampered; and the ever-widening difference between the cost of production of fabrics such as, for instance, those manufactured in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the price required in silver, to meet that cost threatens to make such trade impossible.

XV.—The effect of a marked further depreciation in the value of silver, such as must inevitably follow upon Imperial legislation favourable in India alone, will be seriously detrimental to the export trade to the Far East in cotton and woollen fabrics, among other merchandize; and it deserves earnest consideration; for the reasons here given, therefore, the Local Committee request the China Association to take such action as may seem to them expedient and prudent for the protection of British mercantile interests in the Far East, which at present are greatly imperilled.—We are, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MACGREGOR, Chairman, R. M. CAMPBELL, CHARLES DOWDALL, C. J BUDGEN, J. W. HARDING, E. B. SKOTTOWE, W. H. TALBOT, Hon. Secretary. Forming the Committee of China Association in Shanghai.

R. S. GUNDRY, Esq. Honorary Secretary, China Association London.

China Association, 31, Lombard Street,
London, E.C., 6th April, 1893.

SIR,—In pursuance of my letter of the 9th February, I have now the honour to submit, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, a letter from the Shanghai branch of this Association giving reasons for believing that the proposed close of the Indian Mints would have a calamitous effect on the interests of British commerce, not only in China but throughout Eastern Asia. For although the magnitude of the China trade gives it natural prominence, Japan, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and every centre of British trade in the silver-using countries of Asia are equally concerned.

The question presents itself under two aspects:

1st—Trade between Eastern Asia and India.

2nd—Trade between Eastern Asia and England and the rest of the Empire.

The Shanghai Committee invite special attention to the rapid growth in the import of Indian yarn, which has reached a total of 67,000 tons, valued at nearly Tls. 20,000,000, while the import of yarn from England remains nearly stationary at about 4,000 tons. Considerations of staple and suitability have doubtless had their effect in producing these results; but the steady level of exchange between two silver-using countries has unquestionably been an important factor.

To close the mints of India to silver, or to establish a gold currency, would be to abolish the advantage which she now possesses, and to place her manufacturers at the same disadvantage of a varying exchange by which the Manchester manufacturer is already handicapped. One of two results would probably follow: Either China—which is a large grower of cotton, and possesses ample area suited to its extended cultivation—would be encouraged to erect machinery and spin her own yarn, or she would transfer her custom to Japan which is rapidly developing a great manufacturing industry.

The reflection can hardly fail to suggest itself that the opium trade would be affected by similar considerations, with the probable effect of increasing production in China and Persia, and hastening improvement in the manufacture of Chinese opium, to meet the luxurious demand for superior quality which the better-prepared Indian drug at present supplies.

Neither must the consideration be lost sight of that the trade between India and China is remarkably one-sided. The exports of yarn and opium alone, from India to China, exceed Tls. 50,000,000. Exact statistics of the return exports from China to India are difficult to obtain, because they are as a rule exported first to Hongkong and merge in the general figures of the trade with that Colony. But it is notorious that they are trifling compared to the great value of the imports, and that they leave, consequently, a large adverse balance, which has to be adjusted practically, by the remittance of silver, how much soever the fact may be disguised by the intricacies of banking operations.

The same consideration applies to the trade between India and Japan: Japan being also a large importer of Indian raw cotton and yarn, for which she also has to pay in silver.

We should, in fact, be setting up between India and the farther East the very barrier which is now embarrassing her financial relations with the West. Having made gold artificially scarce by demonetising silver in Europe, it is now proposed to make silver artificially scarce in India, with a view to redress the balance.

It is, however, beyond the province of this Association to delate on objections that present themselves, from an Indian point of view, to a policy that would contract her currency at home and disturb her commercial relations abroad. Our purpose is rather to urge that the question is one which must not be looked at exclusively from an Indian standpoint; for England is vitally interested in the trade and financial systems, not only of India but of the whole East. It is not only the interests of India that are concerned; the manufacturing pre-eminence of Great Britain, already seriously shaken by the growing difficulties of commercial intercourse with silver-using countries, would be still more gravely prejudiced by the further disturbance of exchange that must inevitably result.

While the mills of Lancashire have been lately idle, mills in Japan have been working the fullest time, and new machinery of varied character is being rapidly set up. The cotton industry of Japan is, in fact, advancing by leaps and bounds, and the purpose is evidently entertained of competing with Manchester in the production of the finest qualities of yarn. Possessing the same advantage as India in respect of cheap labour, Japan has the advantage over Bombay of possessing cheap coal close at hand; and though she has at present to import the greater part of her raw cotton, she is at a less disadvantage in this respect than England, and will obviously be favoured in her intercourse with China by every fresh variation of exchange between silver and gold-using countries.

At a moment when efforts are being made by our diplomacy to extend intercourse with China and Japan, by obtaining freer intercourse with the inhabitants and removing fiscal obstructions so as to extend the consumption of manufactures in the production of which our labouring population is so vitally interested, we should be neutralising these efforts by widening the gulf between the (gold) cose of producing our manufactures and the (silver) price for which they sell, to a point that would make our export trade to silver-using countries almost impossible.

The Committee conceive that there is not ground for any conflict of opinion as to the certainty of this result. They have therefore, less hesitation in associating themselves with the protest of their correspondents in China, because they find themselves in sympathy with the known views of the Government of India as to the remedy that would best conciliate all the various interests affected.

Experience and enquiry have convinced merchants and manufacturers that the depression in our trade with the East has been brought about mainly through the appreciation of gold in Europe, and the consequent divergence in value between it and silver, that has resulted from the dissociation of the tie between the two metals; and they are persuaded that a cure is to be found in the remonetisation, rather than in a further demonetisation, of silver.

It is held as a settled conviction, by the great majority of those concerned in the Eastern trade, that the re-opening of the mints of the world, to the coinage of both metals at a settled ratio would at once obviate the financial difficulties of India, and remove commercial disabilities which threat n to assume disastrous proportions if the opposite policy is pushed to a further extreme. But if it is held to be impossible to entertain, at present, the recognition, internationally, of both metals as money on a fixed basis of relative value, the Committee is convinced that a policy of non-interference would be less harmful than further partial and local legislation. Rather than such a policy, the Association would prefer a scrupulous non-interference with the natural laws of supply and demand. The operation of those laws would, in time, produce something like finality in the relative value of the precious metals; whereas local legislation would not only be non-conclusive, but would in refere seriously with the internal prosperity of India (which has been stimulated by an increasing and abundant currency) and would be deplorable in its effect on the manufacturing industry of Great Britain, which is largely dependent for an outlet on the Greater East, outside of India, with which an immense commerce has been built up under more favourable currency conditions.

The creation of that commerce has, as our Shanghai correspondents point out, involved the employment of a vast capital, in Banks, Docks, Industrial Companies, and all the various adjuncts of trade—capital which has been already seriously depreciated by the late currency disturbances in Europe and which is still more gravely menaced by the further demonstration of silver that would be the virtual outcome of exclusive currency legislation for the Indian Empire.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. S. GUNDRY,
Hon. Sec. China Association.

To the SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY, Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Queen has approved of the appointment of Major-Gen. Creadock, C.B., now commanding an infantry brigade at Aldershot, to command a first-class district in India, in place of Mrjor-Gen. East.

COL. J. DUNCAN, now an Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Forces, has been selected to succeed Major-Gen. C. Mansfield Clarke, C.B., as D.A.G. to the Forces, with the temporary rank of Major-General.

MAJOR-GEN. C. J. EAST C.B. now commanding a first-class district in Madras has been selected for the appointment of Governor and Commandant of the Royal Military College, vice Lt.-Gen. E. H. Clive who completes his period of Serv ce in the post on Aug 12.

COL. H. J. T. Hildyard, now A.-A.G. at headquarters has been selected for the Commandantship of the Staff College, vice Brig-Gen. C. F. Clery, C.B., who completes his period of service in the appointment on Aug 12.

COL. W. H. MACKINNON, Grenadier Guards, has been selected for the appointment of A.-A.-G of the Home Districts, which is becoming vacant by the promotion to the rank of Major-Gen. of Col R, T, Thynne, C.B.

The Director of Military Education, in his report upon the British Army in India for 1892, notes that out of 280 officers examined only sixteen failed completely, while thirty-three had to be re-examined in one subject only. Out of the total number 119 went up direct without attending a course of instruction. Of 280 officers 119 went up direct without attending the course of instruction. Of 231 that passed twenty-six received special mention, and 149 obtained distinguished stars. The results under the several headings were:—Military Law—examined, 271; passed, 250; distinguished, 24; failed, 21; Tactics 255, 244, 25, and 11; Field Fortification, 234, 214. 28, and 20; Military Topography, 230, 220, 72, and 10. The Director remarks that "though the minimum standard for qualification was raised from ·4 to ·5 during the year satisfactory progress has been made, but there is still room for further improvement."

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	66 62	55 94	54 71	52 75
Monday, August 14th	0 42	0 0	0 0	0 25
Total	67 04	55 94	54 71	53 13
Total fall to August 14th, 1892	63 96	48 31	47 03	46 62
Total fall to August 14th, 1891	63 32	52 61	55 41	49 45

Rainfall at Byculla registers 1 from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 14TH OF AUGUST, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure had decreased rapidly or briskly at Agra Saugor and Masulipatam and has changed by moderate or small amounts elsewhere. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the north. Gradients are slight. Winds are blowing from south-west and north-west and the force has been moderate to fresh at Neemuch and Bhuj. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Bhuj, 20 at Akola, 16 at Ajmere and Neemuch, and 12 at Rajkot. Khandwa and Secunderabad. The maximum and minimum temperature variations are unimportant. The highest maximum in the shade was at Jacobabad and the lowest 61° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded in several districts. A few light showers have fall en at Ahmedabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Goa, Mangalore, Cuddapah and Trichonopoly. The monsoon gardient is extremely week on the whole of the West Coast between Cochin and Karwar and conditions are altogether unfavourable for any rain beyond a few scattered local showers.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

Mondays observations:—The Barometer has generally fallen. There is a change in Bengal, Assam Circars and North Punjab, being brisk. The general distribution is however little altered and the pressure is above normal except in Burma, Assam and North gangetic plain the wind is generally westerly and the sky is cleared of clouds over the large part of the country. Rain again is fairly general in parts North East of India but only light widely scattered showers are reported else where. Chittagong has received three and three quarters inches, Akyab two and half inches, Moulmein and mymensing about two inches, and silchar and Balasore over one inch. The temperature is rising and though the heat is still below normal, the generally abnormal deficiency is decreasing. The highest maximum is 103° Jacobabad.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 13th August, 1893.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° Fah.	29·314
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·831
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudless 0, cloudy 10)	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·1
General Directions of wind	SSW., WSW., W.

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Do. No. 2 do.	„ 27-8	do.	
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 14.

SATURDAY'S telegrams through Reuter were noticed in our report under that evening's date, and no fresh commercial or financial news is since to hand through that channel.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	1,07,493
„ „ Branches	Dec.	„	3,56,374
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	33,51,816
Government Securities	Dec.	„	2,33,311
Other authorized „	Nil	„	Nil
Loans	Dec.	„	8,05,075
Bills Discounted and purchased	Inc.	„	85,249
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	„	78,297
Cash	Inc.	„	37,45,461

Excess addition of 37½ lakhs to the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, making to stand at some 350½ lakhs sold by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, and as this increase has been due to a falling off in the demand for Money for the purposes of trade, it indicates the continuance of the dulness of business, which has lately obtained, with more than seasonable severity, and which the terrible disturbances in the Native Town will have further intensified within the last few days. The principal movement in the week covered by the Return under notice was again in Private Deposits, which had become augmented by 33½ lakhs, while in Loans the decrease, at 8 lakhs, had been rather more than took place in the week preceding; and though there had again been some increase in Bills Discounted, it was much less than shown in the previous Return, and the net diminution in trade requirements was 40½ lakhs, compared with a decrease of 19½ lakhs the week before. This gain to the Cash Balance, however, was partly reduced by withdrawals from Government deposits.

Business has again been suspended to a great extent to-day on account of the riots in the Native Town, the Cotton, Wheat, Seed, and Share Markets having remained closed; and though the Freight Market has been nominally open, no fresh business has transpired.

The telegrams to hand this morning from the Cotton-growing districts, report fall of rain since last Thursday in the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles, ranging from 2¾ inches at Cawnpore in the former, to 13 cents at Khangaum, in the latter; and in all the districts of these two circles the Cotton crop was flourishing in seasonable weather; the same report coming from Broach, where there had been no more rain, and where the present crop prospects are good. In the Dhollera circle, in the other hand, more rain was much needed, except in the Wadwan district, where the plants needed fine weather; and the same was the case at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	900	bales.
Wheat	7,932	owts.
Linseed	2,917	„
Rapeseed	1,073	„
Castorseed	2,231	„

EXCHANGE has again been very inactive, little business having been done either way. Rates opened again unsettled at 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3/8d. for Demand; and at 1s. 3 19-32d. to 1s. 3 5/8d. for three months' sight Credits; and forward at 1s. 3 13-22d. to 7-16d. for Bank remittance, with no enquiry, however, and native dealers, both importers and exporters, have been practically doing nothing, and it will, we fancy, take some days before the effects of the collision between the two communities pass away, and we close meantime as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 15-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 19-32d.	„
Francs do.	1. 64½	„

with forward Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 3 7-16d. for transfers in 1894.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market opened for business to-day, but there has been very little doing. 106 15-16 for Fours for cash, and 106¼ for the next settlement, a decline of ¼ to 5-16 per cent., from Thursday's closing rates, were first quoted, and no change took place thereafter.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS. LONDON, AUG. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	4 3-16
2½ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
Bar Silver	34½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Aden and Zanzibar section interrupted.
Communication with Nicaragua except San Juan del sul is interrupted.
Mail for Zanzibar closes at Aden, at 6 a.m., on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending August 12, as compared with the statement of August 5, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	August 5. Rs.	August 12. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	41,01,000	41,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,08,972	54,01,479
Do. do. at Branches	41,96,822	38,40,448
Other Deposits	3,81,35,776	4,17,87,592
Post Bills	6,491	7,460
Cash Credits, undrawn	40,75,562	40,33,213
Rs.	6,63,23,623	6,91,70,192
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,10,74,773	1,03,41,462
Cash Credits on do. do.	79 84,037	79,80,145
Loans do. do. do.	85,55,757	77,50,882
Current Accounts overdrawn	...	...
Bills Discounted and purchased	68,60,357	69,45,506
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,322 Applied in reduction „ 2,85,000	3,92,322	3,92,322
Stamps, &c.	20,097	20,137
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks	1,61,081	2,39,378
Cash and Currency Notes	3,12,74,729	3,50,19,960
Rs.	6,63,23,623	6,91,70,192

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th July 1893, on 25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	300	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	24	12	...	36
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	1,750	730	30	2,510
Total for 4 weeks	2,350	1,030	40	3,420
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of Ry. do.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date do.	.....	.....	.....	.....

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 13.

10 p.m.	79°

MONDAY, AUGUST 14.

6 a.m.	78°
10 a.m.	82°
2 p.m.	79°
4 p.m.	82°

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FERGUSON—July 20, at 12, Church-row, Hampstead, wife of A M Ferguson, of Ceylon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AMESBURY—MADDEN—July 20, at St Peter's Brighton, Frederick Cholmondeley Dering Amesbury, Lieutenant Indian Staff Corps, second son of the late Joseph Walter Raleigh Amesbury, Surgeon-Major Indian Medical Service, to Emma Edith, eldest daughter of F W Madden, M.R.A.S, and granddaughter of the late Sir F Madden, K.H, F.R.S.
BENNETT—PRITCHARD—July 25, 1893, at St Paul's Church, St Helena by the Rev R Kemphthorne, M.A, Colonial Chaplain, George Brooks Bennett, youngest son of the late Capt J Bennett, R.M.C, St Helena Regt, to Dorothy Wilkes Pritchard, eldest daughter of Maj David Pritchard, late Commandant R.M.C St Helena Artillery, golden wedding.
GILL—PHILIPPE—July 20, at St Augustine's Highbury, the Rev Charles Hope Gill, of Jubbulpore, India, to Margaret Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev G Thorpe.
KNOWLING—RAIAN—July 22, at St Mary's, Wimbledon the Rev R J Knowling, M.A., Vice-Principal of King's College, eldest son of the late Prebendary Knowling, Vicar of Wellington, Salop, to Ellen Lydia Mary Curties, eldest daughter of the late Major-Gen Raban, Bengal Staff Corps.
REYNOLDS—JUST—July 20, at St Philip's, Sydenham, Perceval William, only son of J L Reynolds (formerly of the 36th Madras Infantry, and of Henwick Lodge, Worcester), to Jessie Cecilia, youngest daughter of M H Just, of Belmont House, Sydenham Hill.

DEATHS.

ANDREW—July 24, at St Leonard's-on-Sea, Anne, widow of Sir W P Andrew, C.I.E.
BATSON—July 16, at 22, Cromford-road, West Hill, Wandsworth, Mary Ann, widow of the late Capt W Barton, Grenadier Guards, and Postmaster-General of Ceylon, and eldest daughter of the late Capt F A Reid, Royal Artillery, aged 72.
LAMBE—June 17, at sea, after a lingering illness, Major George Vander Lambe, late 21st Royal, N B Fusiliers, and Barrack Master of Ceylon and Straits Settlements, aged 56.
PICTHALL—July 17, at 23, Moreomb-street, Belgrave square, S W, John Picthall, M.D, Deputy Surgeon-Genl Bengal Army, ret red, aged 65.
SMITH—July 24, at Red Hall, near Lincoln, Col Rowland Smith, B S C, aged 57.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—August 8, at Jhansi, the wife of Surgeon-Captain G H Baker, I M S, of a daughter.
BATH—July 17, at Madras, the wife of Color-Sergeant E Bath, 1st Somerset L I, of a son.
RAYNOR—August 3, at Nainital, the wife of H G Raynor, of a son (prematurely, who only survived his birth an hour).

MARRIAGE.

DAINS—THORPE—August 10, at St George's Cathedral, Madras by the Venerable Archdeacon Elwes, Herbert Henry Dains, F I C, Vizianagram, to Mary, second daughter of Ralph Thorpe, Esq, Bramley, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

ANTONY—August 9, at Kumbakonam, Grace the dearly loved daughter of the late Francis Anthony of Coonoor.
TWIDALE—August —, at his residence, 2, Kyd Street, R E Twidale, Pleader, High Court, aged 63 years and nine months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1893.

THE riots are at an end. The City is at peace—an armed peace it is true, but still peace. After three days of turbulence Bombay is in a fair way to recover its wonted tranquillity. The interval has been made memorable in local history by the destruction of temples and of mosques, and the looting of shops, to the accompaniment of fierce faction fights in the streets, varied with senseless assaults on the police and the military—who showed marvellous discipline and forbearance, which never degenerated into weakness as the rioters learned to their cost when they pursued too far. With three thousand troops under arms, every quarter of the town garrisoned, and the thoroughfares patrolled night and day by Lancers and the Light Horse, order reigns. We have now leisure to look round, and we realise that for some days past business has been at a standstill. Workmen were afraid to go to their work, and clerks kept away from their offices. Even as it is the Government dockyards have not a third of the usual number of hands, fear keeping them away. Most of the mills remained closed yesterday from the same cause. Mill agents applied to the authorities for a military guard for the protection of their property against the risk of sudden raids if they opened the gates. It was impossible to comply with such demands, for if special protection were given to some mills, it could not be refused to the rest. To garrison three-score mills would leave no troops available for the maintenance of order in the streets. Some fifteen mills at Tardeo and Mahaluxmee, principally under Hindu and Parsee management, remained closed. The owners of the mills at Chinchpoogli, Parel, and Sewree were desirous of resuming work, but the Hindu mill-hands would not come. When the leading employés were sent for and asked to induce the rest to return to work, they excused themselves by alleging that Mahomedan rioters had said in their hearing that when the Hindu mill-hands went back to work the opportunity would be taken to murder their families. The recollection of what took place at Chinchpoogli on Saturday, when large gangs of mill-hands raided Mussulman houses in that locality, doubtless gives rise to this apprehension. It is to be feared that the murder of two Mussulmans and the cruel assaults on three others yesterday in that locality will not tend to lessen the mutual suspicions which have been so unfortunately engendered. But it is most desirable from every point of view that the mill-hands should be taken out of the streets and employed at their usual avocation

Someone will always find mischief for idle hands to do, and it is not desirable that some fifty thousand mill employés should be roaming about the streets indefinitely. It is very appropriate that Sir Dinshah Manockjee Petit, the largest millowner in Bombay, should this morning preside at a meeting of representatives of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities to effect an amicable adjustment of the differences which have of late set them by the ears. If the causes of offence, whatever they may be, are eliminated, the chief obstacle to the resumption of work will be removed. It is a thousand pities that the depression of trade which has prevailed in this country as in England and abroad for some time past, should be aggravated by civil strife which hinders workmen for whom employment is available from earning much needed wages. Mr. Acworth, who has done excellent service in the interest of order since these lamentable disturbances began, yesterday made a strong appeal to the leading men of all communities to impress on all whom they can influence, that they need have no apprehension about pursuing their ordinary avocations. Every quarter of the city is thoroughly secure, and everything in the nature of organised disturbance is at an end. Three thousand troops answer for the security of the city, while Mr. Vincent, the vigorous and resourceful Acting Commissioner of Police, employs the force at his disposal to suppress the dangerous classes, over thirteen hundred of whom have already been laid by the heels. There is therefore no reason why things should not now settle down into the regular groove. It is satisfactory to know that the Nagpada festival—a survival of Serpent worship which annually brings large processions of low-caste Hindus through turbulent Mussulman quarters—will not be celebrated to-morrow. Mr. Vincent has prudently determined to prohibit that dangerous gathering for this year. As it happens there will be five Hindu festivals within the next four weeks, the principal of which will be Cocoanut Day, the 26th August. It would be obviously imprudent to withdraw the additional troops now in Bombay until these gatherings are over, and it is understood that they will remain here for some weeks to come. There is no disposition on the part of the authorities to relax the vigilance which recent events have shown to be necessary. There is, therefore, every reason why good citizens should go about their regular business, and endeavour to forget the anxieties of the last few days.

A REVIEW of the administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency during last year gives the total number of chests of opium—weighed and passed at the scales for export—at thirty-two thousand five hundred and seventy, an increase of eleven hundred on the previous year. The exports to the Bombay Presidency increased by ten hundred and sixty-six chests, a fact which is explained by stocks in Bombay being low and the China demand having been heavier. To no other place however was there any increased demand unless the Nizam's territory, where the excess was only a matter of ninety chests. The supply of Dungarpur opium showed a considerable falling off, whilst none whatever from Ajmere or Baroda was brought to the scales during the year. Of the total number of chests thirty thousand were lodged in the Government Central warehouse, and six hundred and twenty conveyed direct to their destinations; two hundred and eighty going to Native States free of duty, and three hundred and forty to opium farmers on payment of duty. Of the opium removed from the Central Warehouse, it appears over twenty-nine thousand were exported to foreign countries, the trade with China having again been extended, the number of chests sent thither being seven hundred more than they were in the previous year. This result is attributed to the reduction of duty, and it is explained that the reason the exports to China were not greater, is that the China merchants wished to dispose of the stock on which they had paid a higher duty before indenting for further supplies on a large scale. An increase in the exports of Malwa opium during the year is believed to be the result of smaller quantities of Bengal opium which were put upon the market. An idea of the increased value of the product may be gathered from the fact that last year the average market price was roughly twenty rupees per chest higher than was the case in the previous twelve months. The tables dealing with home consumption show that whilst in the British districts there has been a diminution of some four thousand pounds in the Native States, there was an augmented consumption of four thousand six hundred. At the same time the direct imports to Native States and purchase for them in the open market are markedly lower than they were in the former year, an apparent paradox the solution of which is not given in the resolution. For the Government depots purchases were made at an average rate of nine rupees three annas and eight pies per pound, a slight advance on the cost price of the previous year, whilst the price of issue was ten rupees for eight months, and four annas less in the remaining portion of the year, so that the net profits of the depots aggregated upwards of twenty-five thousand rupees on the forty-nine thousand pounds. The quantity of opium which passed into consumption in British districts is shown to be a hundred and forty thousand pounds, four thousand more than in 1890-91. In Ahmedabad a large falling off is noticeable, while in Broach, Kaira, Khandeish, and Shikarpur noteworthy increases are recorded. Steps were taken in Ahmedabad, to prevent smuggling into Kathiawar by reducing the limit of opium allowed to be issued to the shops. But it does not seem to have had much effect, and it is difficult to see how it could. In Kaira the increase was nominal, as large sales at the end of 1889-90 had checked the issues of the succeeding year. Baroda took large quantities of opium, and in Cambay also there was an increase in the licit sales, but in Cutch there was last year as in the preceding one a decrease, the cause of which is not apparent. The area of land under poppy cultivation was considerably increased, the area twelve months ago being six thousand seven hundred acres while at the close of the last official year fifteen thousand four hundred acres. Baroda's stock in hand has also increased by fifty-five thousand pounds. The question whether the increase is in any degree due to the fact that opium is bought from the Baroda shops for consumption in the British and Native States, is under separate consideration. There were fewer prosecutions under the Act, and the quantity of opium seized was also less, taken over the entire Presidency, but in Bombay City and Ahmedabad both the number of detected cases and the quantity of opium seized rose considerably.

THE Bombay Veterinary College does not show a particularly good record this year, but this is due to no fault of Veterinary-Captain Mills. The Principal complains that some of the students sent up by Native States or Local Boards, are not suitable for the practical training they receive. It is suggested, therefore, that the Principal should make a representation to the parties concerned on this subject, Government believing that they will give due weight to any advice that may be proffered. The result of the examinations was unsatisfactory, only eighteen students passing out of thirty-eight, whilst at the former examinations twenty-two passed out of forty-two. This result is shown to be due to the changes in the College staff, and partly to failures in the final examination in medicine and surgery, in which subjects a higher number of marks is required than in any other subjects. In consequence of this an alteration has been made in the College rules to equalise the number of marks required for a pass. That there is a growing demand for qualified men is shown by the salaries which are paid. Graduates of the College are in various places receiving three hundred rupees per mensem, and the Principal received applications for seven more graduates than he could supply. Though it has some advantages, the College is said to be much hampered in giving practical instruction. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prohibits operations being performed in its hospital, and professors and students have to walk to the Sewree lazarette—an arrangement which is rightly described as being highly inconvenient and conducive to the interests neither of the pupils in the College nor of the patients in the hospital. His Excellency the Governor in a resolution on the subject is constrained to remark that the action of the Society which prohibits operations for the relief of suffering animals being performed within the hospital premises, is hardly consistent with the professed object of the Society. Apart from all this and the obstacles the Principal has to contend with, the work done at the College is declared by his Excellency to have been decidedly satisfactory.

IT now appears that the Royal Commission on the Opium Traffic is to be smaller than was at first expected. It will consist of nine members, including the chairman, Lord Brassey. The *Times* hears that two of the members will be Government officials, two natives of India, two gentlemen identified with the anti-opium movement, one a doctor, and the other an independent man with no pronounced convictions on the subject. From another source our London correspondent learnt that three of the members were to be natives, but although his informant is an M.P. and a supporter of the Government, he was inclined to think that the information in the *Times* more likely to be correct. He mentioned some time ago that a hundred persons had applied for seats in the Commission. The leading journal says the candidates are so "unusually numerous," that the only difficulty of the Government is to decide which of the various applicants are best fitted to discharge the prescribed duties. Unless we are misinformed it has been decided that Sir James Lyall, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and a brother of Sir Alfred Lyall, shall be one of the members. A former member of Parliament, whose name is familiar in India, is, we hear, desirous of being appointed Secretary to the Commission, but although he is an energetic and capable man, it is thought that some body else, possibly one of the India Office staff, will be chosen.

THE organizers of the Eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, which is to be held in the City of Buda Pesth next year, have decided, upon the recommendation of the London Congress two years ago, to have a Tropical Section. The presidency of the section has been offered to Surgeon-Major Duka, a well-known retired officer of the Bengal Medical Service, and a Hungarian by birth. Mr. W. Digby has received a letter from the eminent sanitarian, Professor Todor, president, asking him to accept one of the Honorary Secretaryships of the Section. The Congress, according to our London correspondent, will be under the patronage of the Emperor of Austria, and it is particularly desired that India shall be as well represented at Buda Pesth as in London in 1891.

WE understand that H. H. the Nawab of Junaghad has, under the advice of Vizier Bahaoodinbhai and the Dewan, determined to deal out the most strict and impartial justice to all concerned in the Prabhas-Patan riots. His Highness has written to his Judicial Councillor, the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, to adopt all such measures as he may consider necessary to obtain that object. It is, we believe, intended to apply to Government for the services of judicial officers, in whose impartiality Hindus and Mussulmans alike can place implicit confidence.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned its meeting called for yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the great strain that has recently fallen on the Municipal Commissioner (Mr. H. A. Acworth) whose presence in the native city has been necessary throughout the disturbances.

THE Marquis of Dufferin and Ava is preparing for publication (says the *Athenæum*) a number of poems by his mother, Lady Gifford. An unpublished poem by his aunt, Mrs. Norton, will appear along with them.

THE Imperial British East Africa Company's report for the entire year to December 31, 1892, for Africa, and to April 30, 1893, for London, states that evacuation of Uganda by the company was duly effected on March 31 last, and that the evacuation of the territory of Witu will take effect as from July 31. Referring to the absorption by Zanzibar protectorate, and the appointment by the shareholders of a committee of their number to co-operate with the board of directors in effecting an understanding with her Majesty's Government in the matter, the directors submit correspondence up to June 30. So far no definite reply has been received from her Majesty's Government. The only question to be considered is that of compensation.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT, who is now at Chicago, will shortly proceed to New Zealand, and thence to Australia and Tasmania, returning to England by way of India.

THE annual meeting of the Zenana Medical College, 58, St. George's Road, S.W., was held on July 21. The Rev. Allen T. Edwards presided. The hon. secretary,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR EVELYN WOOD.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Sir Evelyn Wood has been appointed Quarter-Master General of the British Army.

WITU STORMED AND BURNED.

Owing to the hostility displayed by the deposed Sultan of Witu her Majesty's ships Blanche, Swallow and Sparrow have landed a force, and stormed and burned Witu after two hours' fighting. The British lost one killed and Lieutenants Fitzmaurice and Gervis were slightly wounded.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

The London newspapers, in discussing the Bombay riots, mostly ascribe them to the growing bitterness resulting from the policy of the National Congress agitators, and trust the pax Britannica may be speedily restored.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The opinion is growing at Washington that the unconditional repeal of the Sherman Act is impossible, and that a compromise is necessary providing for Free Coinage at the ratio of about 20 to 1.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Aug. 14.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 4th instant, left here for Bombay, at 5 p.m., to-day.

THE KABUL MISSION.

APPOINTMENT OF A NATIVE ATTACHE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

Sir Mortimer Durand will take with him as Native Attaché Khan Bahadur Ibrahim, lately belonging to the Police Department. He is an officer of wide experience, who accompanied the late Sir Douglas Forsyth on his mission to Yarkand, on which occasion he visited Wakhan on the Upper Oxus. He was employed in Kabul during 1879-80, and again on the Afghan Boundary Commission, and was also sent on special duty to Kabul on another occasion. He retired from the service about five years ago.

TRIAL OF THE HIMALAYA BANK OFFICIALS.

The inquiry before the District Magistrate of Dehra Dun into the charges made by the Public Prosecutor against the late officials of the Himalaya Bank was continued on Saturday. King was re-sworn and went through the accounts of debtors referred to in the directors' minute of questions to be put to Moss on his return from leave in September, 1890. In continuation of his evidence given the previous day, King's notes made during his investigation were put in. Answering to final questions, witness stated that the interest on the accounts he had given evidence which had been taken to profits, amounting to Rs. 54,000 odd, on June, 1890, and Rs. 30,000 odd, on the 31st December, 1890, was not profit. In many cases where life policies were held by the Bank premiums were paid by the Bank. He did not see how this could be possible. Both the balance-sheets for 1890 as seen by him in books and audited conveyed favourable opinion as to the Bank's condition at the end of 1890. Looking at the minute of questions put by the directors to Moss he agreed generally with the conclusions and criticisms contained therein. He should have inferred from that minute, had he seen it only, that the accounts mentioned therein were either very bad or very doubtful.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howard for Wilson, witness said those books he had examined were in good order. He came to Mussoorie specially to examine them. He described how he made his examination. Mr. Howard tried to elicit that all the time of his investigation King had been actively assisted by the Public Prosecutor Mr. Vansitart and the liquidator. Witness said he was able to work by himself but had to call for books, papers, and security-deeds. Assistance was given him only when he called for it. He explained how he valued the policies. He said that Moss's replies to the directors' questions were copied into the minute-books. He went through them hurriedly, and was understood to say that replies were not worth much. On consideration Mr. Howard remarked that those replies had not been put in or questioned. As to whether the depression of the trade all over the world in recent years must not have depreciated the value of house property in Mussoorie, and so rendered the securities held by the Bank of less value now than originally witness disclaimed special knowledge of Mussoorie house property, but thought all such property, in hill stations, was improving. It might possibly be that the value of the properties pledged to the Bank was higher formerly than now. The Court said King was not an expert on that point. Witness said that he took values of properties put down by the Bank. Cross-examined by Mr. Melvill for Munton, who said his capital of two lakhs was intact to the last, and that the dificiency was in the depositors' money, witness said that the depositors have preference over the shareholders all over the world. Losses had to be met first out of reserves and capital.

Re-examined by Mr. Strachey witness gave further explanation as to value of life policies as security for loans. The directors ought to have suspended the manager till he answered their questions, and the Bank ought to have suspended payment. When questions were put witness said without doubt or hesitation that there was then absolutely no hope of saving it.

TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

There is no truth in the report from Quetta that any active preparations are going on in connection with railway extension from New Chaman towards Kandahar.

No official information has been received of the news from Quetta that Ogauher Khan is commanding a thousand men for the purpose of proclaiming *jehad* in favour of the Khan of Khelat.

COLONEL BISSET.

Colonel Bisset, Director-General elect of Railways returns from leave this month.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

The London correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* says that Lord Rosebery supports Lord Roberts for the Viceroyalty of India.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SANGLI, Aug. 14.

A public meeting was held last evening, under the presidency of Rao Saheb Mane, in Maruti's temple, at which a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the members of the House of Commons generally, and to the Honourable Messrs. Paul, Dadabhai Nowroji, Sir W. Wedderburn, and the members of the British Indian Committee in particular, for passing the resolution in favour of holding the Civil Service examination simultaneously in India and England, and a memorial was adopted for submission to the House of Commons, praying for the issue of express orders for giving early and practical effect to the resolution.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 28.

THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The progress of the world, the advance of civilisation, brought about the emancipation of the slaves. Precisely the same causes are producing the emancipation of woman. Woman is no longer regarded by any educated, self-respecting man as a mere slave. The late Lord Tennyson declared that woman is the lesser man, and that all her passions compared with those of the "superior" creation called man were as moonlight unto sunlight, as water unto wine. I do not admit the comparison. Woman is made as the helpmate and not as the handmaiden of man. It was not until Eve had caused the fall of Man that the Creator declared that Man should rule over Woman. For thousands of years the supremacy was maintained, but during that time woman, in my opinion, expiated her offence. Woman is man's helpmate, as I have said. Mate surely signifies that she is his chum, his companion, the sharer of his joys and sorrows, the participator in his pleasures and delights. Hence, in my opinion, man has a perfect right to join and share with woman his amusements. In the modern movement for the emancipation of woman, it is desired to place her on the same intellectual pedestal as man. It is sought to give woman the same political powers. I intend to use no hard words about those people who desire the higher education of woman, who wish for the political enfranchisement of the sex. I shall not call them faddists and crocheters, and I shall not say that woman's place is by her fireside. She is queen of the domestic hearth, there she ought to preside and rule. I leave the discussion of these subjects and propositions to social reformers and politicians, to essayists, and leader writers. On the whole I approve of the elevation of woman. I desire to see her better educated, and I have no objection to her enjoying increased privileges of citizenship. But, if we advocate the higher education and increased responsibilities for the fair creatures do not let us stop there. Do not let us doggedly and obstinately say that we care not about the physical education of woman and her increased activity in sports and pastimes. There are thousands who would give woman an education as extensive and as erudite as that of man, who would enfranchise her, and who would award her onerous positions in the State and the Municipality, who would think that she would be unsexed if she revelled in sports. But, I like to see sportswomen. Surely I am the more consistent. If in the course of time we are to see announcements in the columns of the morning newspapers to the effect that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has had a son and is "doing nicely, thank you," surely we may hope to read of Miss Walton being regarded as the champion angler of the Severn, or Miss Harddryve posing as the golf champion. The one is as feasible and as right as the other. The realms of sport should be as open to women as the kingdom of politics. Let us above all things be consistent. And yet Miss Fawcett in the "Humanitarian" for July talks about the unwomanliness of her sisters, who are fond of hunting, shooting, and fishing. If woman is to share the sterner duties of life and citizenship let her participate in the healthy honest sport of man. I do not like barbarous women. I detest masculine women, just as I hate feminine men. But surely there is a happy medium in all these things. I do wish that some of these earnest advocates of what are termed women's rights would not so jealously, so persistently, fail to neglect the physical education of their sex. Healthy well-developed women, are more likely to be the mothers of sound, well-formed children than puny, sickly, inert, passive females, who have neglected to take exercise, and to do their duty. Sir James Sawyer, an eminent physician, once gave a lecture on "Self-Preservation," in which he laid down the proposition that neither a man nor a woman was "in the right," unless it was part of his or her duty to keep his or her body in the best vigour and in the best state of duration. That is impossible without participation in some form of sport or pastime.

FENCING FOR FEMALES.

I think it was last August that I urged, in the course of my weekly article, that women should take an active interest, whenever possible, in the recreations, amusements, and pursuits of their husbands, brothers, and sweethearts. And I discoursed to you somewhat concerning cricket, golf, lawn-tennis, rowing, swimming, cycling, and other sports as amusements for ladies. In the interim I have carefully watched the subject, and I desire to supplement my remarks. I am not going to advocate that women should ride astride, that women should learn boxing, or that women should ape men, but let me tell you a few facts about what women are doing. Many ladies have taken to fencing as a health-giving exercise, and very beneficial it is, although it is not pursued in the open air. Fencing is not an English art. It is either French or Italian, but l'escrime is a refined and invigorating recreation. They do say that Lady Colin Campbell is a most expert fencer; the best in London. I know another literary lady who fences regularly with her son. This same good dame is a widow, and her son is her only solace and comfort. She shares all the amusements of her son. She watches him play football and cricket, and she fences and fishes with him. The twain, the mother and son, go to Norway every year for salmon angling, and all the twelve months round they practise fencing. Is anyone going to tell me that this good lady is unwomanly because she hooks and lands salmon, and because she and her own boy thrust rapiers at each other? A celebrated French doctor declares that fencing demands some of the intellectual qualities requisite for chess, and no human physical pursuit is so well calculated to simultaneously train the mind and the body. Fencing certainly consumes the nervous energies more than the muscular strength. As combined muscular, nervous, and mental exercise, even cricket is of less hygienic utility than fencing. It galvanises the muscular system, and it refreshes the jaded brain. Dr. Lagrange, the aforesaid French physician, has asserted in a book that he has written that no pursuit trains the nerve centres of the brain so well as fencing. In many respects fencing is an ideal pastime, and I strongly recommend it for women who are inclined to be low-spirited or hysterical. Fencing trains the brain, the eye, and the arm; it gives suppleness and grace to the figure; it enforces control of the temper; it inculcates modesty of speech and manner in the hour of victory; and it is healthgiving in every way. Is woman unsexed because she fences?

GENTLE ANGLERS.

I have already incidentally referred to the contemplative pursuit of angling. The lady angler is a common object, if not of the sea-shore—at least of the banks of our rivers, streams, and fishponds. In the summer months ladies may often be seen sitting in a punt on the Thames, attempting with their rod to beguile gudgeon, to ruin roach, and to decoy dace. In Scotland, in Norway, and in Canada the gentle angler in petticoats abounds. Has not Mr. John Mowat, who has for over 50 years been familiar with the Canadian salmon rivers, told us how Princess Louise killed salmon on the Restigouche. One July day Princess Louise was angling in a pool in the Restigouche when she struck a salmon and in 11¼ minutes successfully landed a fish that weighed 24 lbs. Her Royal Highness caught two others which were heavier than this, and Mr. Mowat, with the consent of the lady, called the place Princess Louise Pool, and so it remains. Mr. Mowat declares that few anglers could handle a fish with Her Royal Highness, who uses a heavy rod, and has a very powerful right arm. No one says that Princess Louise is manly because she is a sculptor. Is she any more masculine because she is an accomplished salmon angler? I see that Miss Lilias Borthwick has been engaged to Lord Bathurst. Miss Borthwick has caught an exceedingly large number of salmon, and she has now secured a big fish in the matrimonial fishing stakes. I don't see anything very disreputable about catching a salmon.

GOLF AND BILLIARDS FOR LADIES.

Golf is a recognised ladies' sport now, just as much as lawn-tennis. It is only a few years ago that an enthusiastic Scotch golfer was expressing to me the hope that lovely woman would not invade the links. Why not? Surely golf is the very best of exercise. It develops the chest, entails a lot of walking, and much time in the open air. Why then is it not suitable for ladies? I think my Caledonian friend was selfish—purely selfish. Ladies' golf clubs, which exist in all parts of the kingdom, have amalgamated or federated in the Ladies' Golf Union. This year the first contest for the Ladies' Golf Championship trophy has been decided, and was carried off by Lady Margaret Scott, the daughter of Lord Eldon. The news may be old to enthusiasts, but it is fresh to those who take no interest in golf, and who have no idea how the game is spreading, and how beloved it is by ladies. I may say that there were no fewer than twenty-eight competitors for championship honours, and they came from England, Ireland, and Pau, in the South of France. Is any sensible man or woman going to tell me that golf is disreputable for ladies? Is this gentle outdoor game inconsistent with true womanliness. During the present year of grace Lady Elena Wickham, a sister of the Marquis of Huntly, carried off the Hunts Billiard Handicap at the Grand Hotel, Peterborough. The event was duly celebrated in good old English fashion—namely by a dinner, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Henry Wickham, ex-master of the Fitzwilliam hounds, the husband of the fair champion. Madame Adelina Patti can handle a cue with dexterity, and it is reported that she can give her husband Signor Nicolini points in a 100 up. Is there a more fascinating indoor table game than billiards? Billards requires considerable thought and calculation, much skill, and a surprisingly delicate touch. As John Roberts said in a recent interview: "The exercise undoubtedly shows off a woman's figure—no small recommendation—while her delicacy of touch adapts her specially to become a good player. My belief is that billiards will, by-and-bye, become more popular than lawn tennis among ladies." With much of which I heartily agree. Now, is a game of billiards a violation of those beautiful instincts which Nature has implanted in woman?

CYCLING FOR WOMEN.

Then as to cycling? I saw a lady the other day on her pneumatic-tyred safety. She was getting over the ground with both speed and grace. Still, a fellow male passenger on the tram was so ungallant, so unchivalrous, as to grunt and growl and to wonder what women will do next. And yet there are few exercises so useful to healthy women as cycling. Dr. Richardson cordially recommends it, and he declares that all conditions being normal, women can indulge in cycling just as safely as men. It is a health-giving, muscular exercise, and it secures a quick and sure cultivation of the senses. However, I should like to point out, on Dr. Richardson's authority, that girls should not commence cycling with any degree of regularity until they have attained their seventeenth year, and not even then unless they are robust and stroug-limbed. While the body is developing, it is easy to distort it, and cyclists, especially lady cyclists, should always remember to sit straight up on the seat or saddle, and always wear their dress perfectly free around the waist and chest. The ankles should also be free, and the dress as short as is necessary to leave the feet untrammeled and unfettered. It is not desirable that women should cover too much ground. It is unwise to court excessive fatigue. Dr. Richardson believes that twenty-five miles a day is ample even for the most accomplished female rider. Is it repulsive to see a woman on a bicycle? Surely not more so than to see a fine lady on a nice horse. And there have been "shequestrians" ever since I can remember.

MISS LEALE, THE LADY SHOT.

Does any person who is fit to be at large think any the less of Miss Leale, of Guernsey, because she was at the Bisley Rifle Meeting last week, and again proved herself a really clever markswoman? The Duke of Cambridge desired to be introduced to her, and naturally the young lady, who is only 23, was presented to His Royal Highness. Miss Leale is a tall, slim, fair young lady, who looks as healthy as her amusement is unconventional. She dresses quietly, and has naturally easy and graceful manners. Her father is an enthusiastic volunteer shot, and father and daughter have been known to shoot side by side. Miss Leale desires no advantage because she is only a woman. She does not play the part of a lesser man. Her rifle is not a light toy, but a Martini of the regulation weight. Miss Leale has found no imitators, for the average woman is simply scared to death at the very sight of a lethal weapon. Mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters positively object, in nine cases out of ten, to allowing one to have a rifle or a revolver in the house. Because Miss Leale is differently constituted, and because famil arity has bred a contempt for the dangers of firearms in her, are we to shrug our shoulders, raise our eyebrows, and say that Miss Leale is an immodest English girl, and knows naught of the mercy, pity, peace, and love of true womanhood?

WOMAN'S INALIENABLE RIGHT.

I love to see ladies engaged in lawn-tennis and in archery. I would sooner see a woman an accomplished and graceful skater than a dashing and delightful dancer. Moreover, I would insist upon all women being taught to swim. One is almost tempted to hope that at no distant date swimming will be taught in our elementary schools by the mistresses and their assistants. If people were compelled to learn to swim—the same as they are obliged to be vaccinated—it would be good for the country. I have the utmost faith in walking as an exercise for our fair sisters, and I am an earnest advocate for gymnastics for girls. I would not recommend a course of gymnastics alone, but gymnastics and calisthenics, coupled with outdoor exercise of some kind or another. There is a residential annexe for the girl students in the South Kensington Schools of Art and the Royal Academy of Music. It is called Alexandra House, and the girls receive a course of gymnastic instruction from Miss Stuart Snell and her assistants. Indeed, these young ladies have given some excellent public performances, in a becoming costume of dark terra-cotta serge, with full knicker-bockers and loose blouse. Early in this month of July a correspondent of the "World" described what she saw at Alexandra House, and I am sure that anybody who read that article would be tempted to sing the praises of gymnastics for girls. They perform evolutions strengthening to the back, lungs, arms, feet and legs, and they learn to hold themselves and move easily and agreeably amongst the generality of women who can do neither. It seems to me that we have to conquer ancient and deeply-rooted prejudices in regard to sports for women. One of the first of woman's inalienable rights is to choose her own invigorating and healthy amusements. Of course, we should all select pure pursuits, and pastimes suitable to our leisure, our station and our income but we should all, men and women, have amusement of some kind or other. A woman needs rest, recreation, sport, if you will, as much as a man. Many of us are too apt to overlook and to forget this.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Oriental with the English mails of the 4th instant left Aden at 5 p.m. yesterday. She brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Mrs. Maidment and daughter. Mr. J. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cox, Mr. T. T. Forbes and child, Lieut. H. H. Austin, Lieut. G. J. Baugh. Mr. P. McGuin, Mr. Craddock, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Pitt, Mr. Park, Mr. D. M. Morgan, Miss Wildman, Mr. C. Marrett, Mr. Keith Anstruther, Miss Minter, Capt. F. H. Alexander, and Surg.-Lieut.-Col. McCloghry.

From Brindisi.—Mr. J. B. Faller, Mr. J. S. Campbell, Mr. C. A. Walsh, Mr, R. H. H. Thomas, Capt. A. H. Baldwin, Mr. J. O. S. Elmore, Mr. A. P. Bonnand. Mr, A. R. Wood, Mr. A. S. Lankester, Capt. Cowper, Mr. J. P. Orr, Mr. Woodward, Mr. E. N. Drury and Mr. Duffus.

For Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. S. M. Renny, two children, and governess, Mr. H. Ellison, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Simpson, Mrs. Lamb, infant, and ayah, Miss Pilkington, and Miss Morley.

For Bangalore.—Mr. F. J. Armfield.

MUCH amusement appears to have been created at Bisley by the way in which the moment Sergt. Davies, the winner of the Queen's Prize, had fired his last shot, he was besieged by the reporters anxious to interview him. The crowd kindly endeavoured to save them the trouble by shouting out such interesting biographical details as "Has drunk nothing but water ever since lunch," "Uses——'s soap every morning," and so on; and eventually the hero of gallant little Wales escaped his journalistic tormentors only to fall into the hands of his own countrymen, who, with shouts of "It was a fery good shoot," paraded him all over the camp.

THE CITY ALMOST AT PEACE.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE RIOTS.

PARTIAL RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.

MURDERS AND OUTRAGES IN THE OUTLYING DISTRICTS.

YESTERDAY there were gratifying indications of a subsidence of the dangerous excitement which prevailed on the three previous days. The shops, especially those for the sale of the necessaries of life, were for the most part open. Hindus and Mussulmans intermingled, instead of going in gangs apart, scowling at each other. This improvement was doubtless due mainly to the obvious strength of the military detachments at different points, and above all to the frequent patrolling of the 2nd Lancers, which made any attempt to congregate into formidable mobs hopeless. The fact that some thirteen hundred of the most active constituents of the unlawful assemblies of the three previous days were safe in the jails, counted for a good deal in the improvement in the aspect of affairs.

The morning scene in the principal streets was quiet enough. In Abdul Rehman Street and round the street adjacent to the Crawford Market shops were opened, and things began to wear their usual appearance. At Pydhownee, however there was plenty of evidence of a perturbed state of affairs. The verandah of the large building at Pydhownee facing Abdul Rehman Street, was filled with European troops as were also the large sheds which have been erected for their accommodation in the vicinity of the police station. Bedsteads were being erected for some of the weary watchers to get a little needed repose. Down the street leading to the musjid the glittering bayonets showed that a pretty strong force were moving. Throughout the Bhendy Bazar shops were closed even the busy shoemakers whose hours of toil appear to be almost endless had stopped work and were sitting outside their dingy workplaces. A small detachment of the 2nd Bombay Lancers were ranged outside the Jain Temple, and a company of the Bombay Volunteers were marching down the road. Down the Erskine Road a good many Mahomedans were standing and strolling about, looking sullen and angry. Two or three mounted police sowars were patrolling the road and save that down that road and Phul Gully and Jail Road, there were less people moving about than usual, and the shops were closed. There were no signs that such terrible scenes had recently been enacted there. Further down the road at the horse depository, where a few Bombay Lancers were stationed, there came a large dooley with a green cover, headed by a policeman, and accompanied by four Native Infantry, doubtless conveying some unfortunate victim of religious fanaticism to an untimely grave. The J. J. Hospital's corner was strongly guarded on the one side by European Artillery with two 12-pounders, and the other side of the road by Native Infantry. At Nagpada the shops were closed and groups of Hindus were loafing about discussing the situation. Near the Byculla Press a bullock-cart with two dead bodies was being escorted by native soldiers to the Flats. Some Light Horse were patrolling the Byculla Bridge, and a few marines and blue-jackets held their post at Victoria Gardens. Opposite the Albion Place, where such a terrible encounter took place on Friday night, hardly a soul was to be seen, but heaps of wreckage showed where the battle had been hottest. All the mills were closed, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' doors were shut, and but for a few knots of sturdy-looking millmen, peace and silence reigned in busy Byculla.

On enquiry at the Byculla Police station desultory rows were breaking out every now and then in the narrow streets and lanes converging round Cammatteepoora, but dispersing immediately the police put in an appearance. The fighting was usually of a one-sided character, half-a-dozen Hindus maltreating one Mahomedan, and *vice versa*. Practically, however, the worst of the fighting seems over, and the severe lesson which has been given to the budmashes and loochas, who have taken advantage of this religious difference of opinion to inaugurate a brief season of loot and disorder, may deter them from further acts of violence. The reports of the number of killed and wounded are naturally very variable, but in the bazaar it is generally believed they are much larger than was at first supposed. The *debris* of one or two places which had been wrecked near Byculla was rapidly being cleared away.

At four o'clock this afternoon there were many more people about in the Bhendy Bazaar and adjacent streets, where the chief sign of returning confidence was the opening of the shops. Owing to the mills being closed there were large crowds about Parel, but they did not appear to be boisterous. The military were very much in evidence down there. Two bodies of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, of twenty men each, were moving on the road. A tolerably large post of European troops occupied the corner of Kalachowki Road, while the body of Poona Horse, who guard the entrance of the road leading to Government House, were fraternising with the inhabitants walking about or peacefully knawing bhootas on the roadside. There were no traces of the free fight of the previous morning anywhere, and the shops and market being opened and thronged with purchasers was indicative of quietness and order. In Grant Road, at the Jamsetji Hospital end, the crowds were much larger than anywhere else in the disaffected quarter, but possibly the sight of the two 12-pounders in that vicinity may be one of the best assurances for the maintenance of good order. The shelter sheds at Pydhownee are still well filled with troops and police, and numbers of curious individuals are watching them or waiting for something to turn up.

Among the chief military and civil officers who have worked so hard during the past terrible crisis none has been more indefatigable and energetic than our Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Acworth. This gentleman has spared no pains to protect the weak and helpless and preserve the peace of the city from the lawlessness and disorder which has threatened it, and well deserves the gratitude of its inhabitants for his pluck and moderation at this trying time.

Yesterday the tombs of two Mahomedan saints at Worli were partly demolished by Hindus. The man in charge of them, who lived in a small house close by, narrowly escaped death through the intervention of some Portuguese Christians. His household property was taken away and destroyed. The band were proceeding to set fire to the wooden roof of the tombs, but on the remonstrances of the Christians they desisted.

All was quiet in the Null Bazaar district yesterday, when Mr. H. Phipson, the Special Magistrate, was relieved at 12 o'clock, but it was a noticeable symptom that a great number of carts passed laden with furniture and cooking pots—accompanied by women and children—showing that there is a widespread feeling of alarm that the present lull is but temporary, and that further trouble is expected. Most of the emigrants are Hindus, but many Mussulmans also deem it prudent to remove to localities inhabited by their own people.

An armed contingent of seventy Europeans from the P. and O. Company's vessels left the Dock this morning, accompanied by their Commanders, Capts. Nantes, Gordon, Leigh, and Crawford, and proceeded to the Military Head-Quarters at Pydhownee, whence they were drafted to Chinchpoogly and to the Vellard for duty.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has appointed Mr. F. A. Little to be a Special Magistrate for the City of Bombay.

REASSURING STATEMENT BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

After the adjournment of the Corporation meeting yesterday Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, said: Mr. President,—I take the opportunity before we separate as one pretty closely connected with these unfortunate disturbances from the commencement of addressing you and stating that we have fairly got everything that can be called the systematic disturbances in thorough check, and there is now nothing left to control except the floating rascality of the city. This, I am also glad to say is more and more every hour being got in hand. There is not the slightest risk to pedestrians on any of the principal roads of the city; they are all completely clear, and I would ask gentlemen present, as representatives of the citizens generally, in so far as they can, to impress upon their households and upon all those whom they know and can influence, that the time has come when they can attend to their ordinary avocations, open their shops, go to business, and attend to the ordinary affairs of daily life. Such a course, of all others, is the one most calculated to restore confidence and peace in every part of the city. So long as the shops are shut, people do not know where to get their food, and such supplies as they need, they are driven into all sorts of vague and irregular courses, and nothing like steady systematic work settles down. The time has now come when business may be safely attended to. Three thousand troops, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, hold the city thoroughly, and citizens may depend on the measures taken by the authorities for their personal security. The Police Commissioner and myself have received a great many applications from individuals for help, some of a rather ridiculous character. One received this morning from a gentleman thanked us for his personal security and asked for a British guard to protect a cow and a calf. (Laughter.) I know that my words are being reported, and I am in a sense addressing the citizens generally, and I would, therefore, say that although it is impossible to attach a guard to every individual's house, citizens may rely upon this, that everything is secure, and troops can move at a moment's notice to any centre of disturbance. We have nothing to fear now, and the small proportion of the *budmash* class—we have 1300 under lock and key—will soon be thoroughly under control, and they are the class who are, of course, the first to take advantage of such unfortunate disturbances as we have been exposed to. The numbers of individuals now concerned is now so small, and the city is so completely held in all its different quarters by troops empowered to act at any moment in any quarter that I express my personal conviction as Municipal Commissioner, and one perfectly cognisant of the measures that have been taken, that every quarter of the city is now thoroughly secure. I need scarcely say that his Excellency the Governor's appeal on Saturday to the different communities is, so far as I am aware, being attended to by the leaders of those communities in so far as their influence extends. They have expressed their sympathy, and have done, and are doing their best to impress on the less educated and less intelligent members of their communities, the necessity of not only keeping order, and not acting aggressively to members of other communities, but also the fact that they need not have any apprehension about pursuing their ordinary avocations. That is a fact I am anxious to express, and I take this opportunity of impressing through the members of the Corporation present, upon the city generally this most important fact, that security in every quarter of the city is fully established. The troops, as I have already stated, are more than 3,000 in number in addition to the entire police force acting under Mr. Vincent, on whose energy, intelligence, and courage no person who has had the opportunities I have had of watching him and his work, can pass too high encomiums. The same may be said of the police, and also of the troops, both European and Native. They have even carried their reluctance to use force to a wonderful pitch when one considers the resistance and irritation to which they were exposed. Taking into consideration the fact that all the troops and all the police have now had their fair measure of rest and refreshment, and that they are well posted, and ready to act, I say that this city is at this moment better held by her Majesty's forces, than it has been during the twenty-three years I have had acquaintance with it. I trust that these words which I speak with a deep sense of responsibility, and in which I know I am expressing the opinion of my friend Mr. Vincent, may have some reassuring influence on the citizens at large, when they appear in the Press to-morrow morning. I am sure I do not vainly appeal to the gentlemen present when I ask them to use their influence—not so much their collective influence, but their personal influence—to induce the citizens to believe that they can now proceed with their ordinary business in peace and quietness. I wish to add that the work of the Health Department is now going on as well as ever.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

With the exception of three or four instances of outrage in out-of-the-way places, the day passed off without any important occurrence. That matters are quieting down gradually might have been inferred from the evidence before one's eyes in the public streets yesterday. The public victorias, which had stopped plying for hire during the preceding three days to the great inconvenience of the travelling public, were seen from an early hour performing their usual functions. The Hindu and Mahomedan shop-keepers and stall-holders in Crawford Markets had re-opened their places of business, and were seen at their ordinary avocations; the butchers had resumed work, and so had the Hindu market-coolies, whose services were not available in the preceding three days. The branch tramway line from the Jamsetjee Hospital to the corner of Grant Road had its cars running again as before. Hindu passengers, who had held aloof from the cars from fear of maltreatment, were to be seen travelling by them again. Most of the Hindu and Mahomedan shops had been re-opened throughout the city; and public confidence, as far as was observable in the principal streets, was in a fair way to being slowly restored.

The mill-hands have, however, been reluctant to return to work in the mills. The mill agents had the principal hands called before them to explain the reasons for their reluctance. The chief reason they gave was that many of them had heard a vow made by Mahomed an rioters to the effect that, whenever they found that the Hindu mill-hands had gone to their work leaving their families without their protection, the Mahomedans would pour down upon them and have their revenge for the outrages committed by the Hindus. The fear of leaving their families unprotected was thus put forward as the sole reason for the mill-hands refusing to resume work. Several of the mills had their fires lighted at an early hour yesterday morning, but no hands turned up to work them; and thus as far as we have been able to ascertain, the mills remained without the hands to work them. If further evidence was needed of the accuracy of this statement it was observable in the hundreds of mill-hands who had been idly passing the day in the vicinity of the large chawls occupied by them.

At the request of General Budgen, Commanding the Bombay District, Mr. H. W. Uloth, the Agent of the P. and O. Company, had cheerfully consented to provide Volunteers from the P. and O. vessel in harbour for the exigencies of the city. About seventy Volunteers were landed yesterday morning from the P. and O. vessels, the Hydaspes, the Rosilla, the Foremosa, and other ships, and were distributed for service in the outlying districts. Captain Gordon, with three officers and twenty-six men, was stationed in and about the Clerk and De Lisle Roads; and Captain Crawford and Captain Nantess, with detachments of P. and O. Volunteers, were stationed near the Chinchpoogly Water Works and Jacob's Circle.

Two Mahomedans, going on foot by the side of the railway line between the Byculla and Chinchpoogly stations of the G. I. P. Railway, between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning, were murdered by Hindus, near Chorwalv, behind the bungalow of Mr. C. J. Khambatta, off the De Lisle Road. The Mahomedans were accompanied or followed by two others, who were apparently going towards Parel, and seemed to have taken the routes in question to avoid falling into the hands of Hindus. They were, however, observed from a distance, and a band of some fifty Hindus, armed with long pieces of gas-pipe and bamboo sticks, ran after them. Some men of the 47th North Lancashire Regiment, stationed at Chinchpoogly, near the fire-brigade station, on hearing an alarm raised, started off at once across a field, to the rescue of the Mahomedans, but before they could reach the spot, the Hindus had knocked down two of the men and killed them on the spot. They had knocked down the third, and were striking him when the soldiers rescued him and arrested nine of the Hindus. Another Mahomedan, probably one of the party above-mentioned, after being hit by the Hindus, escaped and sought shelter in the Chinchpoogly railway station. The station-master afforded him every assistance. A railway policeman attempted to arrest the assailants, who, however, hit him in the hand, and succeeded in effecting their escape. A fifth Mahomedan, severely wounded in the head and the back, ran for protection yesterday morning into the Currey Road railway station. None of his assailants could be secured.

Soon after midnight on Sunday, or very early yesterday morning, an alarm was raised that some Mahomedans had entered a chawl, at Arthur Road, occupied by Hindus. A report was also made to Lieut. Keelan, in command of a party of the Fusiliers stationed in the locality, that a Mahomedan, who had gone upstairs into the chawl, was being murdered there. Lieut. Keelan, with six of his men with fixed bayonets, ran upstairs into the chawl to look after the supposed Mahomedan. Just at that moment either from alarm at being arrested or for some mysterious reason, the Hindus in the chawl put out all their lights, leaving the Lieutenant and his men to find their way as best they could in the dark. While the latter were hurrying with their fixed bayonets from one direction to another, groping their way in the utter darkness which prevailed, one of the Hindus got fixed on one of the bayonets, which pierced his right side. The Military, unaware that any fatal wound had been accidentally inflicted, got downstairs, and were at their posts again. No Mahomedan was found in the place; and it turned out to be a false alarm. The wounded Hindu died half-an-hour afterwards; but until informed of the death in the morning, Lieutenant Keelan had no idea that any of the Hindus had been seriously wounded.

The two hundred men from H. M. S. Magdala and H. M. S. Lapwing, who were called out to assist the police and the military, were commanded by Captain Schomberg and posted in different parts of the town. Sixty blue-jackets, under Lieut. Fowke, were posted at Girgaum, and fifty men under Lieut. Kemp, at Malabar Hill and Mahaluxmee, and fifty men under Lieut. Yorke on relief work, and fifty under Lieut. Seton and Lieut. Johnson at Pydhownee.

MEETING OF INFLUENTIAL HINDOOS AND MAHOMEDANS.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., has called a meeting of the influential Mahomedan and Hindu gentlemen with a view to take steps for the restoration of peace and harmony amongst the two communities. The meeting will be held at Sir Dinshaw's bungalow this morning. Sir Dinshaw has sent invitations to leading gentlemen of both communities requesting them to attend the meeting.

Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji was interviewed yesterday by our representative. He states that the Hindus had received intimation of the Mahomedans' intention of rioting three or four days before it actually took place. He says that in consequence of the information received by him he went to the Byculla Police Office, and waited upon Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police and apprised him of the Mahomedans' intention of rioting. He was assured by Mr. Vincent that every necessary step would be taken to prevent any breach of the peace. Mr. Lukhmidas also explained the reason of his convening the meeting in connection with the recent riot at Prabhas Patan. He states that the reply of the Bombay Government being other than what he had expected, he was necessitated to call the meeting, the object of which, he added, was not to cause any fracas between the Mahomedans and the Hindus, or to incite the latter against the former; but to give relief to the families of those who had been killed in the riot at Patan, and to have the real murderers punished. He further stated that the Hindus were not actuated by malice or ill-feeling towards the Mahomedans in holding the meetings, but by their sense of duty towards their co-religionists, who had suffered greatly in the riots in Kattyawar. The Hindus were anxious to adopt only legal and just measures to see that justice was done to Hindus, who, he said, had great pleasure in joining the meeting called by the worthy Baronet for this morning. Mr. Lukhmidas said that although they were willing to join in the movement they desired that the meeting might be held in Sir Dinshaw Petit's office in the Fort instead of at his bungalow at Walkeshwar, as the Hindus were afraid of going to that locality.

THE DAMAGE TO MOSQUES AND TEMPLES.

The Hindu temples and Mahomedan mosques destroyed by the rioters, on Saturday and Sunday, were not large, consequently the damage done was not very great. But the feelings of both the communities were much hurt on account of their religious susceptibilities, as the temples and mosques destroyed were held in very great veneration by the respective parties. The Hindus attacked several mosques, which were more or less damaged. Three temples were completely destroyed by the followers of Mahomed and two small mosques were razed to the ground by the Hindus. The temple of Hanumanji, at Falkland Road, met the worst fate. It was pulled down by the Mahomedans, and all the idols were broken to pieces. A small mosque at Falkland Road, about fifteen feet in height and measuring fifteen by ten in length and breadth, containing about seven sepulchres was pulled down. The mosque situated at Mangalwadi, Girgaum, which was a small structure, was burnt by the Hindu mill-hands. The musjid of Haji Jacob Jan Mahomed, situated at Jakeria Musjid, was the only large musjid attacked by the Hindus on Sunday. The monuments and furniture, worth about Rs. 500, were destroyed. The Hindus tried to demolish the structure, but their attempts were futile, the strong masonry work resisting their efforts.

The Mahomedans hold an annual fair to celebrate the anniversary of the *pir* who was buried in the mosque at Mangalwadi. The other mosques were very small, but several of them were held in great veneration.

THE NAGPADA FAIR PROHIBITED.

A bataki was beaten through the town that the annual fair in connection with the Hindu holiday of "Nag Punchmi," which comes off to-morrow, will not be allowed to be held.

ARREST OF PRISONERS.

The police and the military made many arrests yesterday also, and the army of prisoners was first taken to

direct that immediately on receipt of this Circular the prayer *pro quacumque tribulatione* be recited for three days before the tabernacle kept open and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament be given on the third day. I further direct that for fifteen days, after receipt of this, you and any other priests who may happen to come to your Church say at Mass the prayers *pro quacumque tribulatione*. This latter prayer may, however, be discontinued in the event of your being positively certain that order has been restored."

APPLICATION TO RELEASE A RIOTER ON BAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, and applied to release his client, Moolji Jeevan, who was sent to jail on Sunday on a charge of rioting on bail. Mr. Ghamat said that he was in an awkward predicament, as he did not know in what jail his client had been sent.

The Magistrate said that as there was no police charge-sheet before him, he could not make any order. The police had no time to investigate the charge, and in the absence of any charge he was unable to make an order.

Mr. Ghamat asked his Worship to order the police to produce the charge-sheet of the accused.

His Worship replied that he could not order the police to do anything of that sort until they were free from their present onerous duties.

Mr. Ghamat said that his client was innocent, and he should not be made to suffer in the jail.

His Worship said that everybody was supposed to be innocent until he was adjudged to be guilty. The Magistrate thought it advisable to adjourn the case until the 25th instant to enable the police to investigate the charge. He added that if the charge against Mr. Ghamat's client was not of a serious nature, he would be released on bail.

Mr. Ghamat then left the Court.

PETITIONS FROM HINDOO INHABITANTS.

The following have been sent to us for publication :—

Bombay, Aug. 14.

A humble suggestion from the residents of the Bhooleshwar locality.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Harris, Governor in Council, Poona.

Notwithstanding the civil and military arrangements so satisfactorily carried out these last three days under your orders, to bring about the tranquility to the City from its disturbed state owing to misunderstanding of leading members of the two big communities (i. e.) Mahomedans and Hindoos, the object in view has not yet been accomplished, and it is feared that harsh and harder measures might be taken by your Government through your civil and military colleques, the result of which you are well aware will no doubt turn out unpleasant to the Ruled and Rulers as well.

Before such unfortunate occasion arrives, your humble Hindoo subjects of this locality deem it necessary and advisable to submit for your kind and judicious consideration and deliberate judgment the following, with a view to save any further bloodshed.

That the leaders of both the communities may be invited in your presence in due course, and they may be impressed to prevail upon their different sections to come to amicable terms and reconcile the matter amicably on solemn affirmation and religious oaths as well as the threats and punishments of ex-communication to respective masses of people belonging to their own castes and creeds if they disobey their lawful commands and friendly advice.

To carry out the foregoing scheme into effect the leading members of such societies and sections should be amalgamated as " Members of one Club" or as thick and thin friends for the sake of the laudable purpose in a regular procession of this amalgamated assembly sitting together (Two Mahomedans and two Hindoos) in carriages of pairs, under the protection of military escort on both sides, and they may be urged to take a regular round all over the City with a Military Band who must assure the mobs and masses with tokens of their hand flags and banners of police that the matter has been mutually reconciled for them to their entire satisfaction. Hand-bills in lots to this effect in vernacular with the leaders' signatures at the same time be distributed among the mobs.

This method of restoring peace of the disturbed City of its trade and industry is the only advisable means which will decidedly avoid further bloodshed and save amount of time, trouble, and expense to all concerned.

Hoping this happy sugg-stion, though humble it may be, will receive your prompt and careful attention.

Copies of this are also forwarded for the information to the Secretary of State for India and other Honorable Members of British Parliament who have sympathy at heart for poor India.

Bombay, August 13.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, Governor in Council, Poona, and the Subordinate Authorities on Special Duty Bombay.

The residents of the Bhooleshwar locality most humbly and respectfully submit to your judicious consideration the following facts with a request to give the same your prompt and careful attention, viz :—

That a confidential Mahomedan friend has privately communicated to some of us on a very reliable source that their Mahomedan ring-leaders have last night convened a private meeting, in which the leaders of Pathans and Seedis are instigated, who have undertaken to prepare a scheme for a sudden rush and attack the Bhooleshwar and Maharaja'a celebrated temples particularly situated in the Bhooleshwar and Bhoivada quarters, either during the night or at any available opportunity in day time, with a view to loot and demolish the two sacred temples same as their brethren have already done at Prabhas Pattan and also at several places in Bombay. The information goes so far as that they have determined to accomplish this aim at the sacrifice of their lives for the sake of their " Din " and religious doctrine. The Seedis and Pathans are also assured by their leaders the future protection and defence of their progeny.

The information also tells that the foregoing scheme is to be accomplished by using dynamite, kerosine oil, sulphuric balls, &c., to burn and bombard the temples. The false funeral processions from the Jamboo Mohlaa Musjid will also be insisted upon to carry through the same street at intervals to bring about their predicted object. Under these circumstances the poor innocent Hindoo residents of the Bhooleshwar locality are how much terrified in watching day and night, the sanctity of their wives' safety, of their children's life and property in full anxiety and the unsettled state of their minds is entirely for you and your colleagues to judge. They are, therefore compelled to humbly request the helping hand of their Ruler of your position and as representatives of the benign British Government our safety is entirely in your hands, at this critical time which if neglected the consequences will be most disastrous. Trusting therefore the requested protection will undoubtedly be given to us by you, and your subordinate authorities by retaining a military post on both ends of the streets, viz :—The Gulalvadi and Jamblee Street junction, where the Swaminarayen temple is situated and the three lanterns of the Bhooleshwar Chuckla for some time.

Copies of these humble and respectful requisition in the form of a timely warning are forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, Lord Ripon, Lord Northbrook, Sir W. Wedderburn, Dadabhai Naorojee, and other members of the British Parliament for their information.

THE INQUESTS.

Up till yesterday Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, had held inquests on forty-one persons in all. Yesterday he was busy in holding inquests in different parts of the town on the bodies of eighteen persons, who were killed in the riots. Of these there were eleven Mahomedans and seven Hindoos. The inquests on the bodies of nine persons was held at the morgue, five at the J. J. Hospital, two at Byculla, one at Gocildas Tejpal Hospital, and one at Lal Baug, Parel. The names of five persons could not be ascertained, but the names of thirteen persons who were identified by their relatives and friends, were:—Sakoora, woman, aged 30 years, the wife of a dyer, residing at Currey Road ; Jehanzhir Cosman, aged 40 years, servant to a dyer, residing at Currey Road ; Chida, aged, 33 years, servant to a dyer, residing at Abdool Rahiman Street ; Mottee Koomy, aged 16 years, residing at Old Nagpada ; Rama Vithoo, aged 45 years, residing at Nowroji Hill ; Raghoo Abaji, aged 25 years, residing at Bengalpoora ; Bhiva Bhaji, aged 47 years, residing at Arthur Road ; Hoosein Amaba, aged 17 years, residing at Tindel Street ; Babaji Soltan, aged 40 years, residing at Mazagon ; Mahomed Cassum, aged 18 years, residing at Mandvie ; Abd ol Aziz Abdool Kader, aged 18 years, residing at Ghoorupdeo ; Nahel Hakim, aged 40 years, residing at Narelwady, Byculla ; and Chaad Muloo, aged 50 years.

At the inquest held on the dead bodies in the case of 15 persons the verdict was that the deaths were due to fracture of the skull, the result of blows from sticks received during the riot. In one case the jury returned the verdict that the death was caused by a stab in the stomach by a knife during the riot. In one case the death was found to have been caused by a sword bayonet wound on the chest, and in one case the jury found that the death was due to haemorrhage following a gunshot wound received during the riot.

A MUSSULMAN DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary in his otherwise temperate and judicious leader yesterday, discussing the causes of the present or rather, let us hope, recent unfortunate and scandalous outbreak in our city has characterised the Thursday meeting of the Mussalmans in connection with the Prabhas Pattan riots as a " retaliation" and " counter-demonstration" against the Hindu Madhav Baug meeting, and therefore "unwise" and" indiscreet." This characterisation brings again into prominent relief a want that has often been felt by the leaders of the Mussalman community, the want of a truly representative organ of Mussalman views and an accurate chronicler of their doings in the public press in Bombay. Unfortunately the fact of the present deplorable riots in Bombay following so close upon our meeting has lent a colourable excuse to what if our proceedings had been accurately and fully reported, and its true character thereby properly conveyed to the public would have been only an apt illustration of the fallacy *post hoc ergo propter hoc*. Apart from the exemplary orderliness of the assembly which was really a surprise to us well-acquainted with the dangerous susceptibilities and sensitiveness of our co-religionists, all the speakers themselves demanded nothing else but justice and fair-play, and repeatedly declared that if after a free and searching enquiry unhampered by ignorant extraneous pressure and agitation, it was found that the Mussalmans were the real culprits, they would be the first to rejoice in the disturbers of the public peace being brought to a speedy and exemplary punishment. Our opening of a subscription list was in response to an express appeal for funds from the Mussulmans of Pattao, who were too poor to entertain without such an assistance counsel that would submit their case properly before the court, and we thought that in responding to the appeal we were but furthering the ends of justice by securing an adequate representation of the defence. And, lastly, so far from our meeting having been convened in any spirit of opposition and antagonism to the Hindoos, one of its special objects was to confer and co-operate with the Mahdav Baug committee with a view to concerted action being taken to attain what at all events was the sole motive with which we were actuated, viz., to have justice done and punishment m ted out to whomsoever was found guilty. I trust that a consideration of these facts will tend to dissipate the erroneous idea that prevails as to the true character of our movement.—Yours, &c.,

AMIROODIN TYABJI,
Jt. Hony. Secy., Mussalman Patan Ryots Defence Committee.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

VOLUNTEERS AND THE RIOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the absence of any definite ruling will you be so good as to find a small space in your columns to enquire whether Volunteers can accept orders from Volunteer Officers to turn out without some intimation being sent to the head of the office about their absence from duty. A case in point cropped up in connection with the present riots, and some official ruling on the point will, therefore, be welcomed.—Yours, &c.,

A VOLUNTEER.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE RIOTS.

THE *Native Opinion* remarks : Never did the annals of this city for the last twenty years present such a deplorable and distressing sight as did the noon of the terrible Friday. As we go to press, the city is quite besieged, those parts of it mixedly inhabited by Mahomedans and Hindoos being held by the military. What the real and true cause of the riot was, is yet to be investigated, though different rumours seem to trace them to different causes. Some say it is the cow-killing question that has brought about the disturbance, while others again trace it to a recent meeting of the Hindoos held to move the Provincial Government to inquire into the sad events of Prabhas-Pattan. But these flying rumours must be rated at their own worth. Probably the cause is a latent one, which time, inquiry and minute investigation alone will disclose. If the poor cow was the prime cause of the disturbance as some seem to suppose, the proper time for the fracas was the Mohurrum, which as we all know, has passed away happily, without the least hitch. As to the meeting of the Hindoos at Madhav Baug, it was only a formal affair intended to ask of the Government mercy and justice for their ill-treated countrymen in Kathiawar. To our knowledge, however, nothing serious was said against our Mahomedan brethren at the meeting, and so there is no warrant to say that the said meeting brewed the mischief. We think the most humble Hindoo subject of her Majesty has the right to petition as much as the Mahomedan subject. To us none of the parties seems at fault in holding meetings, because we do believe that had everything passed off well, the funds and the retention of the services of lawyers might possibly have enabled the Junagadh Judges to probe the true cause of the mischief and to lay the blame of these riots at the right doors. No doubt the fire here seems to have smouldered long, though without any signs on the surface. Perhaps from Pattan the flame spread to Bombay, and it found vent on Friday last in the free fight near the Jumma Musjid. If we are not misniformed, the temple of Marooti on which the Mahomedans first attempted to wreak their vengeance has been in existence for years, and how for the first time on this occasion they could take exception to the temple or the beating of drums there, is inexplicable just now. Somehow after the Jummat dispersed from the musjid, the fracas took place, and it is of the highest importance both to the public and the authorities to discover the relation between the mediate and immediate causes of these riots.

The *Gujerat Mitra* writes : It is impossible to read the thrilling accounts of the Bombay riots between the Hindus and Mahomedans, and not to be shocked by the abnormal height to which religious fanaticism has advanced in both the contending sections during these two or three days of furious fighting. Let us hope, his Excellency Lord Harris who has now arrived in Bombay (?) will be able to secure the co-operation of the leaders of both the communities in restoring peace and tranquillity in place of absolute lawlessness and defiance of order which have overtaken a considerable area of the Second City of the Empire. We sincerely regret the incident which the typical Anglo-Indian is sure to interpret as putting India behind by about a century in the march of civilization, progress and above all, national unification. But there is this consolation at least that the more sober and sensible portion of both the sections deprecates these latest extremes of their respective co-religionists.

The *Gujrati* says : It is with a very heavy heart that we notice in these columns the riots that for the third time disgraced Bombay on Friday last. For nearly a fortnight the city had been thick with rumours of all kinds. But events have shown that there was more than a substratum of truth in the reports which have received such a ghastly confirmation in the dreadful occurrences of this week. It is nothing but a shame and disgrace that we, Hindoos, Mahomedans and Parsees, should not be able to live in peace and harmony, and that at intervals of every twenty years Bombay should relapse to the primitive state of intertribal warfare of a barbarous character. The disturbances at Azimgarh, Bareilly, Rangoon as well as in this city have once more proved, if any proof were at all needed, how those who are responsible for the maintenance of order are not in close touch with the unseen social under-currents, and how a most deplorable and irretrievable catastrophe might happen one day from a state of unpreparedness and the absence of timely vigilance and promptitude. The people at large knew the exact proportions of the storm while it was at its height, and yet the authorities found themselves taken as it were by surprise. There is little doubt that Friday's disturbances were the result of preconcerted action, and it is a thousand pities that with all the detective skill and foresight of the Bombay police no adequate mesures were devised beforehand to cope with a grave contingency. If sufficient military force had been summoned in time and disorderly quarters of the city carefully guarded, the rioting would have been deprived of half the fearful consequences in which it has resulted. It is, however, some consolation that the police force, both European and native, acted with courage and determination at the critical moment. It was only last week that we foretold the happening of a dire calamity in view of what was occurring throughout India, and it deeply grieves our heart to find that our prophecy has more than been realized in this city. We yet beseech Government to take note of the premonitory symptoms of a storm that might, unless checked in time, furiously sweep over the land with calamitous consequences to all. As was to be expected, some Mahomedans of this city also convened a meeting last Thursday with a view to support their co-religionists in Junagadh. It was alleged at the meeting by some speakers that it was the Hindoos who took an aggressive part and wounded the religious feelings of the Mahomedans community. We have no desire to sit in judgment upon the action of either Hindus or Mahomedans with the imperfect materials at hand for arriving at an impartial conclusion. But the official report prepared and signed by the Mahomedan Chief Justice of the Junagadh State and a Hindoo official after making inquiries leads no support whatsoever to the allegations made. The matter will, however, be subjected to full judicial examination, and within a few weeks it will be known for certain who the real culprits are. Whether they be Hindoos or Mahomedans, they deserve to be punished in an exemplary manner with a view to prevent repetition of the brutal and disgraceful atrocities the like of which have scarcely been witnessed in recent times in India. The object of the meeting held by the Hindoo community of this city is to sift the truth and obtain redress by getting at the real offenders. We believe our Mahomedan friends are also actuated by similar motives. We only wish they had been a little more cautious and guarded in the counter-allegations they have made. Let not the two communities misunderstand each other, but endeavour in a friendly spirit to obtain justice and reparation for the aggrieved parties, whether Hindoos or Mahomedans. We know it is a fact that sensible and far-seeing Mahomedans deplore as sincerely as Hindoos the disgraceful and horrifying occurences at Prabhas Pattan, and we sincerely trust and hops that the leaders of the two communities will not say or do anything that is likely to lead to further misunderstandings.

The *Rast Goftar* observes : The riots and disturbances unparalleled in their extent and gravity which disgraced this city on Friday and yesterday are an offshoot of the affray which took place at Prabhas Pattan on the Moharram day. The meetings which were held by Bombay Hindoos in aid of their east-people in Prabhas Pattan was followed by a large meeting of Mahomedans called for the relief and succour of their own co-religionists in that place. They had sent a letter to Bombay, stating that they were suffering from the oppression of Hindoos, that the Hindoos had originated the fray which had ended so bitterly for them, and that the inquiry into the disturbance and the trial of the persons implicated in it should be conducted, not by Junagadh officials, who were all Hindoos, but by some European or other officers who would be free from prejudice or bias. The feeling then spread fast among the Mussulmans of Bombay that their brethren in Prabhas Pattan had risen against official tyranny, and that poor, depressed and voiceless as they were, their case deserved sympathy and support. This feeling gradually developed into fanaticism and a great deal of tension and bitterness was produced in the two communities. If, as has been stated, the police had received previous warning of the disturbances cantemplated by Mussulmans, who have been the aggressive party, all concerned might have taken safeguarding measures in time for their prevention. The police force under Mr. Vincent, however, behaved most gallantly, and put forth their best endeavours to suppress the riots. There was fortunately no delay in calling out the troops, whose assistance was of no small value in arresting the spread of hostilities. In such cases it is of the first importance that Government should act with firmness, promptitude and decision, and we are happy to to find that they have done so, guided by the personal energy and exertions of H. E. the Governor himself from far away Poona and from whence his Excellency has not failed even to run down to Bombay in this great emergency. Temples have been desecrated, and as a measure of retaliation, mosques have been defiled. The passions of the combatants have been fearfully aroused, and we tremble to think of the fatality which would have ensued had the mob been armed with guns and swords instead of sticks and stones. The sensible portion of both the Hindoo and the Mahomedan communities must be very sorry for this deplorable exhibition of fanaticism. Bombay is not Junagadh, and we may be sure that there will be no delay here in the apprehension of the rioters and in bringing them to condign and exemplary punishment. We are afraid the cow-preservation movement has a great deal to answer for the riots which of recent years have been breaking out in India. We are sorry to have to say this, because the movement has its origin in sentiments of kindness and reverence for this useful animal, and the motives with which it has been started have nothing that is questionable in them. The movement has, however, been fast developing into a crusade and a religious propagandism. The doctrines of the preachers sent out by these societies are calculated to produce an exciting effect on their hearers. They are not inculcated with the object of inflaming the mind, but in the uncultured masses they are certain to produce a feeling of bigotry and intolerance. To this extent, the fast-spreading agitation for the preservation of cows will prove fatal to the preservation of peace among men. The leaders of Hindoo and Mahomedan society, all sensible men among them, of course, regard these disturbances with the greatest regret. But it is their duty to probe the evil to its bottom, and crush it out at its source. The cow-preservation movement, if it is at all to be carried on, ought to be more judiciously directed.

MUSSALMAN PILGRIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have recently drawn in forcible terms the attention of the public to the prevalence of cholera and the high rate of mortality among the Indian Mussulman pilgrims who went on a holy pilgrimage to Mecca this year. The question of the health and security of life and property of the Indian Mussulman pilgrims is such an important one, that I hope that Government will pay as early attention to it as possible.

There can be no doubt, Sir, that his Majesty the present Sultan of Turkey is always solicitous for the comfort and well-being of the pilgrims resorting to the holy cities for the annual pilgrimage from all parts of the world. And if proper representations were made *direct* to his Majesty suggesting some rules for the proper regulation of pilgrim traffic on the Arabian soil much of the suffering of the pilgrims would be alleviated and the high rate of mortality considerably reduced. As the quarantine regulations of the Province of Hejaz are under the direct control of the Board of Health of Constantinople, the efficiency of the sanitary arrangements would be impaired, if these were to be left to the dual mercy of two International Boards, one sitting at Constantinople and the other at Jedda. Besides, I doubt, whether the Ottoman Government will willingly entertain the proposal for the creation of a new International Board at Jedda. Now, Sir, Indian Mussulmans are fully aware that they are under a great debt of gratitude to Lord Dufferin, under whose viceroyalty a protector of pilgrims was appointed, and other steps taken to minimise the hardships of the Mussulman pilgrims as far as possible. This new officer has been in existence for the last few years, but I doubt whether the protector of the pilgrims has been powerful enough to *protect* the pilgrims. I draw the attention of the public as well as of the Government to this question, because I am convinced that the high rate of mortality of the Indian pilgrims on the Arabian soil is to a great extent due to the sufferings they have to undergo on their journey from the time they leave their homes to the time when they are fortunate enough to land safely at Jedda. The sufferings of the pilgrims are intense on board the steamer, for they are so badly huddled together that there is hardly any breathing space left for them. Under these circumstances, it is necessary that the protector of the pilgrims should be armed with powers of deal effectually with any question regarding the convenience and the comfort of the pilgrims on board the steamer, and if the protector is found out to be remiss in his duties, he should be held directly responsible to the Police Commissioner of Bombay. This suggestion, I beg however to make concurrently with the other equally important step that Government should lose no time to take, if they intend to adopt measures for the general safety and the health of their Mussulman subjects, who annually resort in such large numbers to the holy cities of Arabia. My second suggestion is for the nomination by Government, of a very large and representative committee in Bombay representing different sects of Mussulmans, and presided over by the Police Commissioner of Bombay, and with Mussulman gentlemen as its vice-president and secretary. This Committee can supply varied information to the protector of the pilgrims, and under the presidentship of the Police Commissioner will do immense good to the poor pilgrims. Under the patronage of this committee, small district branch committees may be established in different Collectorates throughout India. In this way the work of the protector will be greatly facilitated, and an easy channel opened to checkmate the devices of the *budmashes*, who cheat and annoy the poor pilgrims. In conclusion, I may add that the Police Commissioner will sometimes preside over the deliberations of this committee in order to throw more energy into its work rather than for any inspectorial functions. With a proper watch of the Police Commissioner on the protector of pilgrims on the one hand, and with the moral and general support of the Committee on the other, it will be an easy task to surmount many difficulties which cannot otherwise have been easily handled by official power alone. At the same time let it be borne in mind that the committee's work will not absorb much of the valuable time of the Police Commissioner.—Yours, &c.,

August 10. BADRUDIN ABDULLA KUR.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetie, Health, Strength Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

FRANCE, SIAM, AND GREAT BRITAIN.

BY Friday night (July 21) the situation in Siam had reached an acute stage, and was attracting close attention in all the European capitals. The Siamese Government had appealed to the British Government for advice ; and Lord Dufferin had left London for Paris to confer with M. Develle. In the meantime 500 men of the Foreign Legion had left for Siam, and an application by the Siamese Minister for an extension of the time fixed for the reply of his Government to the demands of France was refused. Within the forty-eight hours prescribed by the French ultimatum, the Siamese reply was handed to M. Pavie, and received in Paris on Sunday afternoon. The tenor of the reply was pacificatory, but as it did not concede all the French demands it was considered in Paris as unsatisfactory. The contested points, the King propcsed, should be submitted to international arbitration. With remarkable promptitude, the French Government notified to the Powers, on Monday morning, its intention to blockade the coast of Siam, " without prejudice to any other measures which may be taken with a view to assuring France the guarantees which are her right," the same day. M. Pavie, on Monday, informed the Siamese Government of his intention to leave Bangkok ; and, on Tuesday, pilots for the French gunboats were granted, and the French Minister took his departure with them. The gunboats exchanged salutes with the forts at the mouth of the Menam. M. Pavie placed French subjects at Bangkok under the protection of the Dutch Minister. In the meantime the Siamese Government appear to have expressed surprise and regret that the abdication of their sovereignty, not only over the disputed part of the territory on the left bank of the Mekong, but over Stung Treng and Khong, which are indisputably theirs by treaty, was not considered sufficient for French requirements ; and they, therefore, more than ever urged the French Government to define exactly what it considered the " rights of Annam and Cambodia " on the left bank of the Mekong. The French Ministers held a Cabinet Council at Marly on Tuesday, and it was afterwards officially announced that measures had been taken " to safeguard the interests and dignity of France, which the reply of Siam to the ultimatum seemed to render necessary." On Tuesday morning the French naval division, under the command of Admiral Humann, sailed from Saigon for the Gulf of Siam to enforce the blockade, which would, it was believed, include the mouths of the Menam, the Tachin, and the Bang-Pak-Kong. It was added that Admiral Humann would, in all probability, occupy the island of Koh-Si-Shang in the Gulf of Siam, eighteen miles from the mouth of the Menam.

The Russian and Australian Ambassadors called on Lord Rosebery on Tuesday. General Lord Roberts also had an interview with the Foreign Secretary.

Telegrams, on the 28th ult., added little to our previous information. It was stated that the blockade would not begin till the 29th or 30 ult., but according to the *Temps* nothing had been decided as to the limits of the blockade. The feeling in Paris was less acute, and the newspaper writers had begun to discuss the question as to whether the Government was acting constitutionally by placing itself in a state of war with Siam without having obtained the sanction of the Chambers, which were dissolved on July 22. On the other hand, it was argued that the measures to be adopted against Siam would not involve a declaration of war. On Wednesday (26th ult.) the Commander-in-Chief of our China Squadron ordered another gunboat to proceed to Bangkok, to join a cruiser and two other gun vessels. It is noteworthy that the Russian Press publishes articles warmly approving of France's action in Siam, and (as the *Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent puts it) " exhorting the French Government to complete the glorious work of destroying England's prestige in Asia." Attention has been aroused, not only in Paris, but in Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, by the suggestion of the *Daily Telegraph* that the action of France is calculated to drive England into the arms of the Triple Alliance.

THE TERMS OF THE ULTIMATUM.

The *Times'* special correspondent at Bangkok telegraphed on July 21 : " Last night, M. Pavie, the French Minister here, delivered to the Siamese Government the ultimatum of France, in which the demands the following concessions :—(1) The recognition of the rights of Annam and Cambodia to the territory on the left bank of the Mekong, and also to the islands in the river. (2) The evacuation of the Siamese posts on the left bank of the Mekong within one month. (3) Satisfaction for the incidents of Cam-mon and Kengchek, and for the aggression upon the French gunboats in the Menam. (4) The punishment of the guilty and reparation to the families of the victims. (5) An indemnity of 2,000,000fr. for damage caused to various French subjects. (6) The immediate deposit of 3,000,000fr. to cover these claims, or, failing this, an assignment of the revenue of the provinces of Battambong and Siem Reap. If these conditions are not accepted within forty-eight hours M. Pavie is to withdraw and the blockade of Siam begins." The correspondent pointed out that the above territorial demand represented 95,000 square miles, inclusive of the province ceded to Siam by Burmah upon the condition that it should not be ceded to any other Power, and 50,000 square miles in the north-east, into which the French had never advanced. The correspondent added that of the French trade with Siam in 1892 amounted to £9,000 in value, as against British trade valued at more than £2,500,000, all carried in British bottoms ; and that the British subjects in the country numbered 13,500, and the French, 250 ; thus showing that the French design was to indirectly injure England.

TEXT OF THE SIAMESE REPLY.

The reply of the Siamese Government was handed to M. Pavie, the French Minister at Bangkok, at two o'clock on the afternoon of July 22, and is textually as follows :—" M. le Ministre,—In reply to the communication which, by order of your Government, you handed me on Thursday, the 20th inst., at a quarter to seven o'clock in the evening, his Majesty the King, my august Sovereign, has charged me to make to you the following declaration : (1) His Majesty regrets that no precise definitions have ever been given to him of what his Majesty is to understand by the expression, 'The rights of the Empire of Annam and of the kingdom of Cambodia, on the left bank of the Mekong and on the Islands.' His Majesty has ever been ready to abandon all territories over which the existence of these rights should have been proved, and five months ago his Majesty proposed to submit all contested points to international arbitration. Now he submits to the pressure of circumstances in order to restore peace for his people and the security of the numerous commercial interests at stake in his country. His Majesty consents to the delimitation of the frontiers between Siam and Cambodia. All territory on the left bank of the Mekong south of a line drawn from the most northerly of the Siamese military posts, recently occupied by the Franco-Annamite troops, to another point situated in the same latitude—that is, the eighteenth degree of north latitude—will be regarded as Annamite and Cambodian territory, the river below this point becoming the line of separation between the neighbouring States as far as its entry into Cambodian territory, and the use of the islands in the river being common to the three conterminous States. (2) The Siamese military posts now existing in the above described territory will be evacuated within a month. (3) His Majesty sincerely deplores the losses experienced on both sides in connection with the incidents of Keng-Kien and Cam-Mon, as well as the regrettable collision at the mouth of the Menam. The Bang-bieu will be set at liberty, and the other satisfactions demanded will, if necessery, be given, so far as they are compatible with ordinary justice and the independence of the Siamese Government, which the French Government has declared its desire to respect. (4) Persons found guilty of acts of personal aggression contrary to national or international law against French subjects will be punished, and, where necessary, compensation in money will be made to the relatives of the victims. (5) A lengthy correspondence has been exchanged between us on the subject of certain claims made by French subjects on account of damage alleged to have been suffered by them owing to the action of Siamese officials. These allegations are, however, contested by the latter. The King, guided by the same considerations which actuated his foregoing decisions, agrees not to insist upon the question of principle, and to hand over to the Government of the French Republic the sum of 2,000,000fr. for payment to those who have suffered the abovementioned losses. The Siamese Government proposes—without, however, making it a condition—the appointment of a mixed commission to inquire into the question of damages, and to fix the amount of the money indemnities mentioned in Paragraph 4, and (6) the Siamese Government will immediately deposit 3,000,000fr. to cover the amount of the indemnifications enumerated above, the deposit to be made simultaneously with the exchange of notes by the two Governments. His Majesty, having reason to believe that after proper inquiry the sum of 3,000,000fr. will be found to exceed the amount of indemnities claimable, relies upon the justice of the French Government to refund such balance as shall after the settlement of the different cases remain available. The Siamese Government is confident that in acceding to the demand of the French Government as shown by the foregoing declarations it has given proof of its sincere desire to maintain good relations with the French Republic, and to settle in the most complete and definitive manner all the questions pending between the two Governments."

THE SITUATION AT BANGKOK.

Telegraphing from Bangkok at 12-50 p.m., on July 23, the special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* stated that both the French and Siamese war vessels there were on the alert in the event of hostilities " The Siamese ships are anchored a mile away from the French gunboats. They are crowded with men, and are quite ready to go into action should the French commence hostilities. Their intention is to steam down upon the French gunboats, ram them, attempt a boarding in force, and attack at the point of the bayonet." The *Chronicle* explained that—

" The Siamese gunboats have obviously taken up a position round the bend of the river, a mile higher up, to the north of the French vessels, which are anchored off the group of buildings comprising the foreign legations, the Custom-house, hotel, &c., in order to be sheltered from an unexpected attack of the nature that the French made upon the Chinese gunboats at Foochow. The current of the Menam is very swift, and they will thus be able, if necessity should arise, to descend upon the French gunboats, which would be obliged to slip their anchors and manœuvre at a disadvantage. Moreover, as the *Figaro* suggests, the French must by this time be drawing near the end of their coal supplies. So far as we understood, there are three French gunboats opposite Bangkok—the Inconstant, the Comete, and Le Lutin. These are wooden vessels of the smallest and least effective class. The Inconstant, 1886, is 830 tons, and carries two 5½in. guns ; the Comete, 1884, is 495 tons, and carries two 5½ in. and two 4in. guns ; and the Lutin, 1877, is of 490 tons and carries two 5½in. guns. The Forfait, 2,350 tons, fifteen 5½in. guns, is anchored outside the bar, and probably cannot ascend the river. The British vessels at Bangkok are the Plover, 755 tons, six 4in. guns ; and the Linnet, 753 tons, two 7in. and 4 quick-firing guns ; while the Pallas, 2,575 tons, eight 4¾in. and eight three-pounder, quick-firing guns, is at the bar. The German gunboat Wolf is of 480 tons, and carries two 5in. guns. She has, of course, gone upto Bangkok. The Triomphante, which is either at the bar or on her way, is an ironclad of 4,650 tons, and carries six 9½ in. guns. The cruiser recently built by the Armstrongs for Siam is a powerful vessel of some 2,000 tons, but we have no information of where she is."

The special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphed from Bangkok, on July 25, 6 p.m. :—

If anything is to be saved for British influence and commerce in this country, it is absolutely necessary that British interests here should be placed in the hands of some strong man with complete authority from home. British subjects are complaining bitterly of the neglect of their interests. The Siamese Cabinet is far from realising the critical nature of the situation. Its members pursue their ordinary amusements as if no crisis existed. The royal family is helpless in face of the difficulties pressing upon it, and energetic measures from Europe will alone prevent complete collapse.

The British ships on the East India and China stations are twenty-eight in number, and at a pinch they could be reinforced from the Australian squadron.

THE ATTITUDE OF CHINA.

Regarding the possibility of Chinese intervention in the Siamese question, the Paris *Matin*, of July 21, said : " The fear of a blockade of her coasts and the danger of a war with France will quickly get the better of any warlike ideas on the part of China."

A Tientsin telegram states that the French demand for the left bank of the Mekong up to the twenty-third parallel north latitude has created astonishment in China, which lays claim to both banks of the river to a point much further south than that parallel. Attempts are being made by the Mandarin party hostile to France to force the Pekin Government to intervene in the matter.

The Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Paris called upon the French Foreign Minister on July 25 to communicate the views of the Chinese Government with regard to the action of the French in Siam.

RUSSIA AND SIAM.

The *Times'* Bangkok correspondent states that he has been " credibly informed that the Russian Government recently sounded the Siamese Government on the point whether it was disposed to concede the Islands of Salang or Junk Seylon, in 8 deg. north latitude west of the Malay Peninsula, for a Russian naval station. Naval authorities consider the strategical position of Salang, with reference to India, Burmah, and Singapore, as of great value." According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* (July 24), " The idea that Russia had the slightest interest in supporting France in her designs on Siam is utterly repudiated in Berlin." It appears, however, that there is shortly to be " a great interchange of festivities " on the occasion of a visit from the Muscovite fleet—now in American waters—to Toulon or some other French port.

PRESS OPINIONS IN PARIS, BERLIN, AND LONDON.

In Paris the Press of all shades of opinion approve the course taken by the Government. It is the first time such unanimity has been seen since the declaration of war against Germany in 1870. Their unanimity in attributing the attitude of Siam to British influence is also noteworthy. If there is any difference of opinion between the Press and the Quai d'Orsay it is in connection with the blockade, some of the papers sharply urging the Government to take more decisive action—such as the bombardment of Bangkok. The London correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*, one of the papers which have called for sterner measures on the part of France, has pointed out, however, that included in the territory claimed by France are certain provinces ceded by Great Britain to Siam after the Burmese war. " If France," continues the correspondent, " desires to extend her possessions on the left bank of the Mekong as far as the 23rd parallel, she will raise up Anglo-Burmese and Chinese questions in addition to the Siamese one. This is, we believe, what Lord Dufferin has been charged to represent to M. Develle, and what China will also say."

In Berlin, the Press is, generally speaking, cynically neutral, delighted, if anything, to see France involving herself in all the adventures and obligations of a new " Hinterland." The " Tageblatt " is the foremost in expressing this feeling. The " National Zeitung," however, remarks that the Siamese post offices are entirely administered by Germans ; that the director of the State railways is Herr Bethge, a German ; that German trade with Siam amounts to 22 per cent. of the whole foreign commerce of Siam ; and that there are now 200 Germans living at Bangkok.

Following are a few extracts from the London papers :—

The main objections which England feels to the extreme policy which is embodied in the ultimatum are the dangers inherent in the common frontier, and the threatened permanent interference with the prosperity of a country in which our interests are far in excess of those of France or any other nation.—*Times*, July 25.

Even if there be no hidden intent, the proclamation of a blockade affects us very closely. For it is declared, not against Siam, but virtually against Great Britain. The native population is in the happy position of not depending for food on sea-borne supplies, and the bulk of the foreign trade with Bangkok is of British goods carried in British vessels. . . . It is not a congenial task to forecast painful contingencies ; but it will be the duty of Lord Rosebery to remind M. Develle, in the plainest and most convincing language, that the republic is, like ourselves, pledged to respect the independence of the Buffer State, and that we cannot remain inactive in the face of preparations which may make it difficult for France to be loyal to its engagements. The cynical observations of the German Press, the frank delight with which they anticipate complications which may give French arms employment in Asia, are far safer guides for a patriotic Minister of Foreign Affairs than the uninformed acclamations and headlong aspirations of the cafes.—*Standard*, July 25.

If right be right, and if our name in Asia be worth preserving, it appears to us that the really monstrous pretensions of the French Cabinet should be frankly and firmly qualified, and that the Government of the Queen should not tamely permit a friendly nation to be plundered, a branch of British commerce to be paralysed, and the flag of a restless rival to be moved up to the frontier of British India at forty-eight hours' notice.—*Daily Telegraph*, July 25.

If the French Government resort to measures prejudicial to us, we are entitled to insist on the most rigid conformity with the requirements of international law. We shall, in the first place, demand, since the assent of the neutrals has not been asked or obtained, that France shall recognise at once that it is at war with Siam. We shall then put the strictest construction on the obligations such a condition of things involves. The blockade must be effectual, otherwise our merchantmen will ignore the paper cordon. . . . It must be hoped that, if there was unfriendliness towards this country in the scheme of the blockade, its inconveniences will be tempered by a wise discretion. The British gunboats remain at Bangkok, and are responsible for the safety, not only of the English colony, but of the whole body of foreign residents.—*Standard*, July 26.

Lord Rosebery, we have no doubt

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY.

On the 31st July in the House of Commons Mr. Everett asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in view of the larger demand which the proposed new monetary policy in India would create for gold, and of the consequent further possible rise in the value of that metal and proportionate further fall in the prices of commodities measured by it both here and in the Colonies, he would give Parliament the opportunity of discussing the matter before finally establishing a gold standard in India.—Sir J. Lubbock, who was not in the House, had a question on the paper as to whether the Government proposed to issue gold against rupees.—Mr. Gladstone: I am not able to accede to the assumptions contained in the question of the hon. gentleman, but apart from those assumptions I think I may point out that the Indian financial statement will afford an opportunity for discussing the policy of the changes recently adopted with respect to the currency in India. It will not be possible for the Government to afford any other opportunity under present circumstances. I may say, in answer to the question on the paper of the right hon. baronet the member for London University, that it is not at present intended to issue gold against rupees.

Sir W. Houldsworth asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether any legislation, either in India or in England, was necessary to give full effect to the decision arrived at by the Government of India to establish a gold standard in that country; and, if so, whether such legislation would be delayed till the Indian Budget was presented to Parliament.—Mr. Gladstone: With regard to this question, no legislation in this country will be necessary in order to give full effect to the measure taken with respect to currency in India, and, further, there is no question of postponing the Indian Budget on this account, for there is no likelihood that the legislation which will eventually be necessary in India will be undertaken before the Indian discussion in this House, when hon. members will have the opportunity of expressing their views on the whole question.—Sir W. Houldsworth: Then I understand no legislation will be required in India this year?—Mr. Gladstone: I am not able to say this year. My attention was directed to that part of the question which spoke of the discussion on the Indian Budget in this House, and, in answer to that, I have to say that no legislation will be undertaken before that occasion arises.

THE PAMIRS.

Sir R. Temple asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the reports were true that Col. Yanoff with a Russian force had advanced into the Pamirs on the strategic line leading towards the North Indian frontier.—Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had observed the statement in the *Times* and *Standard* of July 20 that Col. Yanoff, who commanded the Russian invading force in 1891, started from Marghilan in June of this year with 500 Russian infantry, two sotnias of Cossacks, the mountain artillery in order to permanently occupy and construct fortified stations at Sariz, Saduir, and Sarhad, three principal points on the road to India via the Pamirs; whether Sarhad commanded the Baraghil Pass in the Hindu Kush; what progress had been made towards establishing the Pamir Delimitation Commission; and whether the Russian Government now claimed a frontier considerably in advance even of the claims they made in 1891.—Sir E. Grey: Her Majesty's Government have received assurances from the Russian Government as late as the 19th instant that the rumours of armed Russian expeditions to the Pamirs are false. During progress of the negotiations it is not advisable to make any statement as to the Commission or the claims of Russia.—Mr. Curzon asked whether, in view of the fact that on two previous occasions in 1891 and 1892 Russian expeditions were despatched to the Pamirs in spite of very definite assurances given to the contrary, and in view also of the fact that the very circumstantial details, given in the letters to which his hon. friend had referred, were written, not in Europe, but from Tashkend, the hon. baronet would not consider the advisability of addressing some inquiries to St. Petersburg, not by way of throwing any doubt on the action of the Russian Government, but as to whether these reliefs were intended solely for the Russian posts already established, or whether it was contemplated to construct other fortified posts in other parts of the country.—Sir E. Grey: A question was put the other day by the hon. member for the Newton Division, which I think must have been found on the same rumour of an expedition under Colonel Yanoff. In consequence of that particular rumour reference was made to the Russian Government within the last few days, and their answer was that all the rumours of the kind were false, and that the troops composing the expedition were not under the command of Colonel Yanoff, but of an officer of inferior position. That answer was received as late as the 19th of this month.—Mr. Curzon asked whether it was stated that the troops were going to relieve others at existing posts or to establish new posts—Sir E. Grey said that the statement was that it was to relieve troops already interned there, and that only two or three detachments would be sent at a time.—In answer to Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir E Grey said that negotiations were still proceeding. There had been no interruption.

CHOLERA IN MECCA.

On Monday, July 24.—Sir H. Roscoe asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in view of the imminent danger to the health of Europe caused by outbreaks of virulent cholera amongst the pilgrims at Mecca, and by the acknowledged absence in that city of the most ordinary sanitary regulations and precautions, he would consider whether the time had now arrived when, by international representations addressed to the Porte, the Government of the Sultan might be induced to enforce measures by which that most serious state of things might be mitigated, if not altogether remedied?—Sir E Grey: This question will not be lost sight of by her Majesty's representative at Constantinople, but there is reason to think that the circumstances connected with the recent outbreak of cholera in Mecca are now engaging the attention of the Ottoman Board of Health at Constantinople; and until further information is received as to the action of this Board it would seem to be premature for her Majesty's Government to make any formal representation to the Porte.—Sir H. Roscoe: How soon will that report be forthcoming?—Sir E. Grey: I cannot undertake to say. (A laugh.)

THE SILVER QUESTION.

On the 25th ult. Sir G. Baden-Powell asked whether any negotiations or correspondence were entered into or carried on with the Government of the United States with a view to that "direct agreement between India and the United States" in reference to the silver question which was spoken of in the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India of June 22, 1892 (No. 160).—Mr. G. Russell: No negotiations were carried on. The delegates of the United States at the International Monetary Conference pressed for an International agreement; but none had been arrived at, or seemed likely to be when the conference adjourned, and the position of the Government of India rendered further delay highly inadvisable.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

MR. BALFOUR was to deliver an address at the Mansion House on August 3, under the auspices of the Bimetallic League. He is expected to make an important pronouncement on the recent alteration of the monetary laws in India, that branch of the question having been specially urged upon his attention by an influential deputation from the City when asking him to deliver the address.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" (July 24) understands that a reply has just been received to the memorial which the Eastern banks submitted to Earl Kimberley, as to "the injustice of closing the Indian mints against the free coinage of the silver which was in transit at the time the order as to the new Indian departure was made." The answer, the "Pall Mall" understands, is to the effect that the matter has been placed in the hands of the Indian Government, and they will deal with it, the banks inferring that the India Office is in correspondence with the Government at Simla on the subject. The memorial suggested that Earl Kimberley might receive a deputation from the banks upon the subject, but, under the circumstances, this idea has, of course, been given up.

The "Times" Singapore correspondent telegraphed on July 25:—"Mr. J. W. Bonser, the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, to-day accepted the Chief Justiceship of Ceylon; an inducement, no doubt, being supplied by the falling dollar and fixed rupee. The Straits Government has appointed a commission of officials and merchants to consider the currency question."

The financial crisis throughout the United States is becoming more acute. A number of failures have been announced during the week. On July 26 a Receiver was appointed for the Erie Railroad.

Reports from Rome describe the financial condition of Italy as "growing more and more complicated daily." It is also stated that "the want of rational currency is causing great distress."

To Cure Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

On the 24th ult. the presentation of prizes at the Royal Military Academy took place. Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Lennox, K.C.B., V.C., Director-General of Military Education, reported that fifty nine cadets had gone up for examination and fifty-seven passed. Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Stirling then read his report, which showed that, with a few exceptions, the gentlemen now to be commissioned entered the academy in Sept. 1891, and their average age was nineteen years five months. The conduct of the whole establishment had been excellent, and the percentage of sickness low. The swimming bath was in full working order and the arts of swimming and life saving were encouraged as much as possible. An additional block of quarters had been occupied and a remodelling of the permanent battery had greatly facilitated heavy gun-drill.

The Duke of Cambridge next presented the following prizes:—The regulation sword, for exemplary conduct, to Arthur J. Savage; the Pollock medal, for distinguished proficiency, to Edmund T. Rich; prizes for tactics, military administration, and military law, also to Edmund T. Rich; for mathematics, to Arthur A. Crookshank and Arthur H. Garrett; for fortification, to Even M. Jack and Arther S. Cotton; for artillery, to Dennis Deane and Macdougall R. Kennedy; also for chemistry and physics, to Macdougall R. Kennedy; military topography, to William H. Chaldecott; landscape drawing, to Edward L. Hardcastle; for riding, to Alfred Ollivant; for gymnastics, to Charles E. Blandford; for French, to Frank G. Turner; for German, to Alfred S. Holme; for model drawing, to Alfred S. Holme and Charles J. Heath; for revolver practice, to Henry T. Russell and Allan D. Carden; and for carbine practice, to John J. H. Nation. The Tombs Memorial Scholarship, awarded to the senior cadet for the Royal Artillery, fell to Alfred Ollivant; for model drawing, to Alfred S. Holme.

To receive commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, the successful cadets in the examination class stood forward in the following order. Marks as appended:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Rich, E T	8164	Bell, R W	7430
Hodgson, P E	7961	White, F A K	7305
Longfield, W E	7931	Borradaile, B	7268
Kennedy, M R	7920	M'Harg, A A	7252
M'Clintock, R L	7805	Fuller, C G	7147
Crookshank, A A	7605	Manley, E N	6775
Jack, P M	7546	Chaldecott, W H	6695
Crasier, J E E	7481	Tandy, M O C	6644
Savage, A J	7525	Bagnall-Wild, R K	6443
Bovet, W	7470	Iles, F A	6384
Newcombe, E O A	7467		

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Ollivant, A	6227	Cadens, W E	5291
Cotton, A S	6103	Coode, H P R	5271
Deane, D	6048	Odevaine, F J	5232
Wigram, C	5954	Saunders, K A	5179
Radcliffe, P P de B	5904	Dwyer, G T C	5175
Simpson, A C S W	5880	Jacob, S H	5121
Thatcher, G G	5606	Blanford, C E	5115
Musgrave, A D	5549	Falcon, A A	5019
Phipps, H R	5498	Thompson, A J	4714
Arbuthnot, A G	5440	Dalyell, J A	4677
Roebel, H A	5433	Stoddart, G	4677
Tyler, F C	5426	Fleman, R	4552
Keyes, A J H	5418	Keddie, H W G	4626
Montressor, L B	5395	Stotart, G H	4612
Hardcastle, E R	5388	Ellison, G E	4522
Hope, C D	5384	Fair, A B	4231
Wade, H A L H	5349	Birber, R A	4004
Rolland, C E T	5308	Crofter, B B	3938

The Duke of Cambridge, addressing the Commission class, congratulated them on their success, and wished them prosperity in their future careers. He also complimented the whole of the cadets upon their conduct, saying that it was some years since he had to make any complaint on that head, and that, judging from the reports which he had heard, there was nothing whatever to find fault with. He echoed the satisfaction of the Governor at this state of things, and thought that the remarks of the examiners, though containing a few reservations, were much to the credit of the cadets and the Academy. In the Army they would have to use their wits to turn their knowledge to good account, for an officer's life at the present time was harder than it was formerly, and more was expected of each individual before he could become pre-eminent. Both in civil and in military life science was demanding increased attention, and as the military man was more prominently and constantly before the public than the average civilian, so was it especially important that he should be proficient in the highest branches of his profession, and keep pace not only with the best of their own countrymen, but also with foreign countries. A great deal was heard of the advances made by other armies in different parts of the world, and they must endeavour not to be left behind. He could not help thinking that, on the whole, their own Army would stand comparison very well. They had some disadvantages no doubt, especially in learning the movement of troops; the right of private property and other circumstances necessarily limiting the free handling of large bodies of men in this country, and giving very rare opportunities of availing themselves of fresh ground; but on the other hand, they had a few advantages which he hoped they had turned to the best account. But although this was the era of science, and every branch of knowledge was essential, the foundation of the Army was still as it ever was, solid and substantial drill. Some people at the present day decried drill but they knew nothing about the matter. He had seen with great pleasure and satisfaction the young gentlemen of that Academy go through their drill that morning and it was well done, showing a marked improvement on past times, and he hoped that each of them would be able to assist his commanding officer in drilling the men, and learn as he rose in rank and took part in the direction of manœuvres how vital it was for the whole Army that in every unit there should be perfect drill. It was but another word for discipline, for obedience and was after all the very first object of all their studies and training. A good deal was being said just now about obeying and disregarding orders, about freedom, giving to inferiors the right to question and disobey the orders of a superior officer, but discipline must be the law and must prevail. If a mistake were committed there might be an opportunity of correcting it, but there must be no discretion allowed for disobedience. Depend upon it, it was better to go wrong according to orders than to go wrong in opposition to orders. He had every hope in the young officers instructed at the Royal Military Academy. Wherever he went he was gratified by the proficiency and conduct of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, in which their comrades were, and he looked forward with full confidence to their future.

The whole of the gentlemen cadets were then dismissed for the vacation, which extends to September 26.

MEDICO-HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN ASIA.

WE have on more than one occasion suggested that a vast field of medico-historical research exists in Oriental, and more especially in Chinese, territory, and we have now to record an important "find" in confirmation of our surmise. This time it is the region beyond our Cashmere frontier—the hill country between Chinese Lob and Yarkend—that has been laid under contribution, and the treasure trove in question is due to the sagacious inquiries of a Moravian medical missionary, Mr. Weber, whose station is Leh. He received it from an Afghan coadjutor—a past master in such investigations—and it consists of a series of manuscripts dating from the seventh century A.D., and dealing with medicine and its traditionally allied subjects of astronomy and witchcraft. The documents were handed by Mr. Weber to Dr. Hœrnle, of the Bengal Asiatic Society, whose well-known skill in Oriental palæography at once recognised their tenor, as also the material on which they were written. This latter is identical with the paper still used by the Himalayan tribes, being composed of the same vegetable fibres, and not of the birch bark employed for the writings brought to England by Capt. Bowen. Dr. Hœrnle ascribes the good preservation of the manuscripts, first to the dryness of the surrounding air, and next to their having been "sized" with white arsenic. He gives a translation of one of the spells for inducing fever, presumably as a punishment or in revenge—a spell eminently characteristic of its Chinese origin, and interesting not only to the medical historian, but also to the student of popular superstitions.—"Lancet."

A LADY TRAVELLER IN THIBET.

MISS. A. TAYLOR, who recently made her way into Inner Thibet, and penetrated almost as far as Lhasa, gave an interesting account of her journey at the Conference Hall, Eccleston-street, on July 21. She stated that her greatest obstacle arose from the constant attacks upon her party by mountain brigands, which on several occasions delayed her for some days. After crossing the Yellow River in a boat made of bullocks skins and branches, she came to the Golock country, where dwelt the greatest brigands in Thibet. The places she stayed at in that country were governed by a woman, who became very friendly and allowed her to pass through her territory without further molestation. The climate here was so cold that in the morning when one took hold of the plated handle of a knife it froze to the fingers. At Gegu the tent had to be left behind, and Miss Taylor was compelled to sleep in holes of the earth, or in any place where she could find protection from the cold winds. When within three days' journey of Lhasa her further progress became so dangerous that she decided to turn back. She reached the Chinese frontier after an absence of seven months. She states that the Thibetans were tolerant people, and often expressed a strong desire that English missionaries should come and live amongst them. It was the Chinese and not Thibetans, who kept foreigners out of Thibet. The Thibetans themselves prefer to trade direct with foreigners by the Indian frontier were it not for the opposition of the Chinese.

THE CRISIS IN THE ENGLISH COAL TRADE.

THE London Conference, on July 21, between representatives of the coalowners and the delegates of the Miners' Federation was abortive, the men adhering to their refusal to accept a reduction of wages or to submit the dispute to arbitration; over 250,000 miners will be affected by the strike.

On July 22 the executive committee of the Northumberland Miners' Association decided that the owners should be asked to make an advance of 16 per cent. in wages, this being equivalent to the amount of reduction suffered by the men during the last two years.

The Durham miners have decided to make formal application for an increase of 15 per cent. in their wages, thus complying so far, with the resolution of the Birmingham Conference. In the event of this increase being refused, a ballot of the members will have to be taken as to whether or not they shall strike, but a two-thirds majority will be necessary to bring about a strike.

On July 24 the Cumberland Miners' Association decided to give fourteen days' notice of a demand for an increase of twenty per cent. in wages, and to cease work in the event of non-compliance.

Mr. T. R. Ellis and Mr. F. P. Rhodes, secretaries of the Federated Coalowners' Association, in a lengthy explanation of the main grounds which have led to the demand for a reduction of 25 per cent. in miners' wages, point out that the reduction is to be on the standard wage and not on the gross wage. They add: "We freely admit, and every coalowner admits, that the miner ought to be paid good wages for the work he performs, just as the coalowner ought to receive a fair profit on the capital invested in his mine; but both miner and mineowner are alike dependent on the sale of the article they jointly produce both for wages and profits, and when trade is depressed and prices are receding, neither can receive as much as when trade is good and prices are increasing. The owners have deferred making any request for a reduction in wages long past the time when they were fairly entitled to do so, and now a substantial reduction has become essential to preserve the trade upon which both owners and miners depend."

In the coal trade a large advance of prices has been made on the London Coal Exchange; and retail dealers are again charging exorbitant rates.

INDIAN OPINION OF RADICAL PROJECTS.

THE "Times" (July 24) says:—"A native of India sends us a long protest against the policy of favouring the Brahmins, and especially against the proposed changes in the Civil Service examinations. The following passages are characteristic, and we reproduce them exactly as they are written. Without any editorial revision: "The so-called "Indian National Congress," hatched by intrigue on the part of the Brahmin for his self aggrandisement though a mere show yet works out, with the aid of the undue and misplaced sympathies of the English nation, complications to end in no small danger to the liberties of the helpless millions of India. Ignorant of the actual situation of things in India, the English nation figure a dupe here—to the very great discredit to their understanding and unable in their pitiable ignorance to value at their true worth the misrepresentations on the part of the Brahmin, lend themselves an apt tool in his hands and carry out with their might his designs to enslave the people to his malignant ambition. To turn to the matter demanding the most urgent attention at the present moment. The people are threatened with the thraldom of slavery, oppression and tyranny to result from the extirpation of British civilians and their substitution by the Brahmins; and the anxieties of the people know no end now. I therefore sincerely trust that it will surely please my most gracious Sovereign in her mercy, justice and truth to avert the dire calamity from the land and to save the 300,000,000 of India by directing the retention, in its original purity, of the organisation of British civilians who have ever proved themselves noble and impartial administrators of justice, and also guardians of liberty, freedom and equality to the people."

THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

IN answer to Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen in the House of Commons, on the 27th ult., Mr. G. Russell said: The order for undertaking a cadastral survey in North Behar was issued under the Bengal Tenancy Act. The Secretary of State is not aware whether the law officers of the Government in India were consulted respecting the order, or upon the question of apportioning the cost of the work under Section 114 of the Tenancy Act. The Secretary of State has not heard that the payment of the cost of the survey is likely to be contested in a court of law. If the existing law sufficiently provides for the cadastral survey, it is not probable that the Indian Government will introduce a bill on the subject. The Secretary of State will consult the Government of India as to the possibility of laying papers before Parliament on the subject.—Replying to Sir S. King, Mr. G. Russell said: The cadastral survey of North Behar is being prosecuted after careful consideration of the arguments for and against the measure. The view that such surveys will be felt by the ryots as a penal exaction bringing no advantage has been urged on the Government in India by some of the opponents of the survey. Precise returns of the amount of survey already done are not available; but it is believed that the survey of 1000 to 2000 square miles has been accomplished. The estimated cost of the cadastral survey is eight annas (about 8d.) an acre; of this, according to the present arrangements, the General Treasury is to bear one-eighth of the cost, while 7-16ths will be paid by the landholders and 7-16ths of the cost will be borne by the occupiers or ryots. In temporarily settled tracts the General Treasury usually bears nearly the whole cost of a cadastral survey, because the charge is recouped in a few years by the increase of land revenue secured. In permanently settled tracts, such as Behar, no increase of revenue will result from the survey, and the Government only bear a portion of the cost.

THE OPIUM COMISSION.

SIR G. CHESNEY, in the House of Commons on the 27th ult. asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was contemplated to charge the cost of the Opium Commission, about to be appointed, to the Imperial or to the Indian revenues.—Mr. Gladstone: Without prejudice to any ulterior question which may arise out of the results of the inquiry, the view of her Majesty's Government is that the cost of this inquiry should, in conformity with what we think to be usage and propriety, be charged on the Indian revenues.—Sir G. Chesney said that in consequence of the answer of the Prime Minister, he should take the earliest opportunity of calling attention to the matter, and to this improper application of the Indian revenues. (Hear, hear.)—Sir J. Gorst asked whether it was not the fact that such a charge could not be made on the Indian revenues without the consent of the Indian Council, and whether the consent of that Council to such an application of the revenues had yet been obtained.—Mr. Gladstone asked for notice of the question.

GREAT preparations were made at Cairo to give a brilliant reception to the Khedive on his return from Constantinople. The *Standard*'s Vienna correspondent telegraphed on July 21:—"In Constantinople it is thought that the ideas of the Sultan do not always harmonise with those of the Khedive. Besides the Occupation Question, the foreign colonies on the Red Sea and in the Egyptian Equatorial Provinces, as well as the Soudan Question, have also been considered, and certain demands made which neither the Khedive nor his advisers are prepared to grant. The Khedive nor his advisers are prepared to grant. The Khedive, on greeting his Suzerain, threw himself at his feet, and the Sultan always addresses Abbas as 'My son' but these Oriental displays do not mean much." The *Times*' Constantinople correspondent telegraphed on July 21: "On the plea of ill-health, Mukhtar Pasha has asked to be relieved of his duties in Egypt, but the Sultan has requested him to return to Cairo for the present. His salary has been very largely increased. Report has it that his relations with the Khedive are somewhat strained, Abbas Pasha complaining that the Ottoman Commissioner is not energetic enough in opposing the English."

IT has been estimated, by the way, that Switzerland spends 7s. 6d. per head of population for war preparations; Russia 7s. 8d.; Austria, 8s. 6d.; Spain, 8s. 9d.; Italy, 10s.; Germany, 11s. 5d.; Holland, 14s.; Great Britain, 77s. 3d.; France, 18s. 9d.; and that, altogether, unhappy Europe spends, for military and naval purposes, half-a-million per day, or about 174 millions per annum.

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THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 21.

Royal Artillery—Lieut-Gen J E Cordner (late Bengal), on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, to be Colonel-Colonel, in succession to Gen Sir E B Johnson, G C B, C I E (late Bengal) deceased; Major W G Phillimore retires on pay; Sec Lieut C A L P Bushe is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health To be Majors:—Capt A J Alty, from the seconded List, vice A J Biggs, C B C M G, promoted Lieut-Colonel on half-pay; Capt (with the local rank of Lieut-Col in New Zealand) F J Fox, from the Seconded List, vice W G Phillimore, retired. In consequence of the death of Lieut St L I N Notton June 23, 1893, the dates of promotion of the following officers are altered as stated against their names; Sec Lieut G H C Williams, to June 24, 1893; Sec Lieut C L O'Malley, to June 26, 1893 Sec Lieut R C Morris to be Lieutenant The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants; H A Cruickshank, H J Cotter, H Crichton, R G Patridge C G E Stevens-Nash, K E Hayns, D R Poulter, F A Easton, S W Robinson, E F Delaforce, M D B H, H D De Pree, W R N Maddock, E C Le Pelley, H H Taylor, C E Palmer, H L Lowry, H R Kirwan, W G Lyddon, L C Livingstone-Lear-mouth, J H Lawrence-Archer (on the Seconded List). E W M Walker, E L Strange Whitehead, A C Wilkinson, H A Boyce, P C Lane, C R Watts, A M Perreau, H L Cottingham, S W Douglas, C F G Washington, W O Holloway, P N G Reade, H N Packard, P W B Henning, G J Henderson, D Stewart, M Biddulph, C Ravenhill, A C Birch, G Baillie, P S Lewis, G W Green, C G Robertson, H W Bowen The following Gent Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Sec Lieutenants:—A M Kettlewell, in succession to Lieut St L I N Nott, deceased; G T Mair, vice O A L P Lushington, placed on temporary half-pay.

Half-Pay—Major A J Boger, C B, C M G, Equerry in Ordinary to the Queen from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut-Colonel.

Memoranda—Col A M Rawlins, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Major-General, vice T R Ryan, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, retired; Lieut-Col and Col W S Hebbert, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, retires on a pension and extra annuity; Lieut-Col A Stadford, half-pay Royal Artillery, retires on retired pay.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 25.

The Bedfordshire Regt—Major and Hon Lieut-Col J W Cox, C B, to be Colonel, vice Gen Sir William Payn K C B, deceased.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut H G H Kennard to be Adjutant vice Lieut G E N Booker, who resigns that appointment.

3rd Hussars—Capt F K F Chapman, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on retired pay, under Article 24, Royal Warrant, March 28, 1893; Lieut R Mainwaring resigns his commission.

15th Hussars Sec Lieut P S F Claridge is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Royal Engineers—Lieut-Col H G Pilleau, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Colonel, is placed on half-pay; Lieut-Col A G Beeble retires on an indian pension The following Majors to be Lieut-Colonels:—W J Morris, C M G, vice J Gore-Booth, placed on half-pay; Brevet Lieut-Col H H Settle, D S O, vice H G Pilleau The following Captains to be Majors:—C Penrose (temporary rank), in succession to Col B Blood, C B, placed on half-pay; J G Day, in succession to Lieut-Col A G Beeble; G M Porter, vice W G Morris, C M G; H J W Jerome, vice Brevet Lieut-Col H H Settle, D S O The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—H A A Livingstone, vice H de H Haig, promoted; C R Stevens, vice C Penrose; L P Chapman, vice J G Day; W A Liddell, vice G M Porter; A L Schreiber, vice H J W Jesome.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col F G Berkeley, on completion of five years' service in command of the 47th Regimental District (the Loyal North Lancashire Regt), is placed on half-pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—Lieut A C Gabbett is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Northamptonshire Regt—The following Sec Lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—A D Cox, A G Crawford.

King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)—Capt R D Pyrke retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform Lieut A G Marrable to be Captain, vice R D Pyrke.

Lieut Gen Sir W O Lennox, V C, K C B, to be General, vice Sir L Nicholson, K C B, deceased. Col C J Moorsom, from Lieut-Colonel, half-pay, to be Lieut-Colonel, vice H H L Newdigate, C B, promoted. Col the Hon H Parnell, C B, half-pay, to be Major-General, vice G Clerk, C B, Commanding the Troops, Belfast District, promoted. Col H T Thynne, C B, Assistant Adjt-General Home District, to be Major-General, vice G J Wigram, C B, retired. The following Colonels, from Lieut-Colonels, half pay, are placed on retired pay:—W J Mosley, C A L A French, Major (local Lieut-Col) C E Yate, C S I, C M G, Indian Staff Corps, retains, whilst employed in Persia, the local rank of Lieut-Colonel granted to him when serving on the Afghan frontier.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—F C D Sturdee, to President (additional) (June 30).

Lieutenants—H B Heygate, to Redpole; W F Benwell, to Champion; R B Carey, to Rattlesnake; T W Linsmore, to Monawk; C S Wills, to Plover; G C Quayle, to Linnet, H E Sharp, to Polyphemus; S A P Ayscough, to Jannet; J A Fergusson, to Alacrity; C F Borrett, to Cossack; H F Robinson, to Pigmy; A C Stewart, to Blonde; A H Oldham, to Plover (all June 30).

Midshipman—A Cochrane, to Royal Sovereign (July 20).

Fleet Engineers—A Spalding, to Wasp-ite, temporary (June 29); H Bunbury, to Conqueror; C F Hulford, to Vivid, additional, for service in the reserve (July 26).

Chief Engineers—F W Wells, to Victory, for Barrosa, W J Featherston, to Pembroke, for Circe (May 7); W F Stewart, to Sandfly (June 1); K J Austen, to Wildgeon (June 10); E C Carnt, to Victory (additional), for drawing office (June 23); J E Johnson, to Pembroke, for Gossamer (July 1); R S Norgate, to Nymphe (July 2).

Assistant Engineer—J S Mortimer, to Vernon, (additional) (July 15).

Chaplain—Rev E Sullivan, to Devonport Dockyard (Aug 1)

Chaplain and Naval Instructors—Rev F C Stebbing, to St Vincent; J A Dougherty, to Active (July 27).

Fleet Paymaster—H C Jenkins, for C G at Kingstown (Aug 1).

Boatswain—E J Carr (a), to Blake, Q D D (May 26).

Carpenter—W Gould, to Caledonia July 15.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, July 18, 1893—Chief C G Drew has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet (Feb 2).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Engineer J T Smith to be Engineer (July 13).

July 19, 1893—Assistant Paymaster M Stephens has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet (June 23).

July 25—Navigating Lieut A FitzHoward Drayson has been allowed to assume the rank of Staff Commander on the Retired List.

Honorary Assistant-Paymaster J M Cumberland to be Honorary Paymaster.

Rear-Admiral H W Brent, Director of Transports at the Admiralty, has had his period of appointment extended three years.

The second class cruiser Rover, built in 1875 at a cost of £178,033, has been sold out of the Navy as unfit for further service.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, July 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr D B Allen, BCS	Major M C Cooke-Collis, ISC
Mr E Darlington, B	Assist-Surg F T Davar, Bo
Mr E Greaves, B	Rev F N Hill, Bo, EE
Mr F Trafford, B	Lieut W B Huddleston, RIM
Mr T Butler, B	
Col R Atkins, ISC	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E Ford, BCS, 2 mos	Col H B Jacob, ISC, 3 mos
Mr H G Sharp, BCS, 6 mos	Major A H Clark-Kennedy, ISC 3 mos
Mr E White, B, 4 days	Capt R P S Barnett, ISC, 8 days
Mr H M S Matthews, B, 2½ mos	Capt A R Denne, ISC, 2 mos, MC
Mr E G Fraser, B, 1 mo	Capt J de C D Meade, ISC, till Nov 26
Mr A Leventhorpe, B till Dec 7, '93	Lieut A W Warden, ISC, 2 mos
Mr C G Douglas, B 6 mos	Sub-Condr G Wilkinson, Bo
Mr W B de Winton, B, 4 mos	
Mr C Macnaghten, Bo, 6 mos	
Mr J L Hogan, Bo, 9 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr F C Daly, B	Major F M Rundall, DSO, ISC
Mr E G Fraser, B	Lieut A H Bolton, ISC
Mr A Leventhorpe, B	Lieut P H Cunningham, ISC
Mr A T Mackenzie, M	Surg-Major J McCloghry, Bo
Mr S B Murray, M	Lieut G J Baugh, RIM
Mr H W Keys, Bo	
Mr J Jamieson, Bo	
Miss E Corkery, Bo	

M. PIQUET, formerly Governor-General of the French possessions in Indo-China, in the course of an interview with a representative of the Paris Press, has warned the French Government to be careful what it is about, and not arouse Asiatic vengeance. He hints that in the event of war France would probably not have to deal with Siam alone, but that a rising might take place in Cambodia, Tonkin, Annam, and elsewhere against French rule. He thinks the best course would be to appoint at once a commission for the settlement of the frontier question.

IT is not very often that one hears of a reigning sovereign being engaged in a street row, but that or something like it seems to have been the case with the King of Portugal one day the week before the mail left, when he and his aide-de-camp went to the assistance of a man who was struggling with an assailant in the road. The King, who is not over thirty, seems (says the *Globe*) to have laid about him with his walking-stick with excellent effect, but it seems an old policamant for a monarch who writes himself the "most faithful King" not only of Portugal and the Algarves but, "by conquest, navigation and trade," of Epthiopia, Arabia, Persia and India as well.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub "awakes" as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Diarrhœa. Whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

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H.M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
H.M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H.M. THE QUE

NOTICES.

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Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

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AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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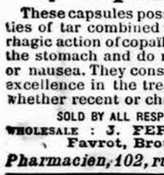

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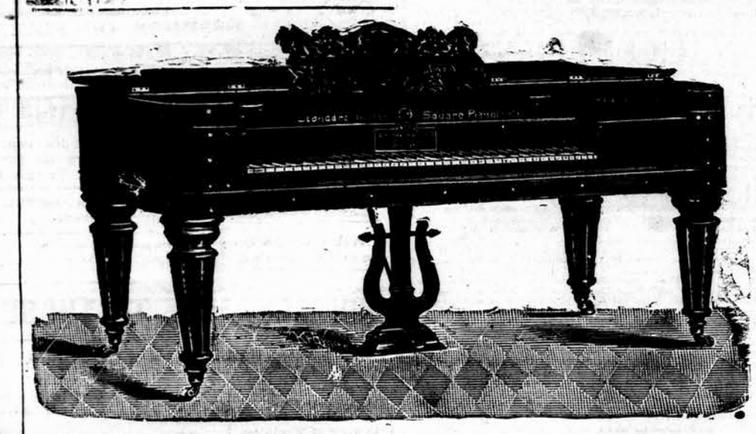

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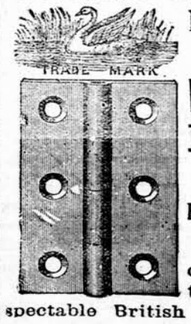

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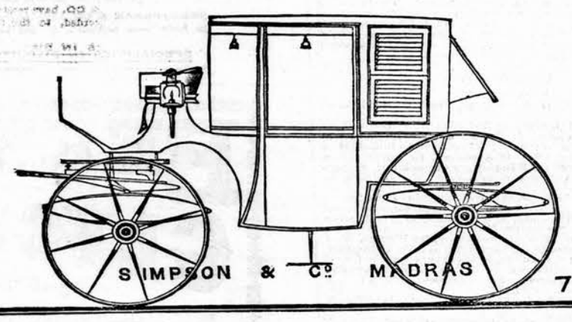

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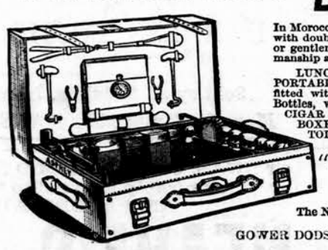

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